REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR

THE YEAR 1878-79.

BY

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

"SOME special circumstances contributed to render 1878-79 a black letter year in the history of the province. Owing to high prices the people were less nourished than in ordinary years, and were driven to consume old and inferior grains: the drought rendered the water-supply both scanty and bad: it also led to a total failure of the mango crop, and rendered the mohwa and vegetable crops unusually scanty. These causes combined led to an intense outbreak of cholera, to an epidemic of scurvy, and to a general mortality (chiefly from fever) greater than any within memory. The deaths were 178,404, equal to 81·5 per mille, against a mean death-rate of 30·2. One district, Basim, was more than decimated, the mortality rising to 106·4 per mille. Added to the general sickness, one district, Buldana, was visited by locusts, and this district and Basim suffered to a slight extent from rats. The locusts appeared in October, visited 65 villages, and damaged 6,507 acres of crop; bajri suffered most. Instructions similar to those in force in the Central Provinces were issued with a view to arrest the plague, but with little result. The locusts left as they came, and have not re-appeared. Both in regard to crops and sickness, a distinction must be made between the southern and northern districts of the province. The districts of Wun, Basim, and Buldana suffered much more from the excessive rain than did the districts to the north, and while cholera raged in the former, it touched the latter or at least their northern talukas but lightly. Whatever happens elsewhere, the talukas of Morsi, Ellichpur, Akot, and Jalgaon seem always to prosper."

These remarks, extracted from the Revenue Report of the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, form a suitable introduction to the results exhibited in this Report. Sickness and high prices are the key-note of the record in all important departments of the Administration. Cholera is said to have scared the thief as well as the thief-taker, and thinned the attendance in law-courts, schools, and all places of assembly. "A scarcity of water and a scarcity of food generally;" "much of the grain in the markets unfit for human consumption;" a "sub-soil saturated with water from unusually heavy rains;" and a people "exposed in an exceptional degree to the effects of damp and malaria:" these are all reflected in the statistics of the Sanitary Commissioner. High prices of food-grains and a deficient harvest added to the misfortune; but, writes the Commis-

sioner, "it is matter for congratulation that such prices caused so little suffering. The custom of paying farm labour in kind, and the great scarcity of labourers, helped the poorer classes through. The unfortunate thing is that high prices should have been in part caused by deficient harvests; in 1877-78 high prices were the effect of outside demand which benefited the cultivating classes. But even had the harvest been better, prices would not have greatly fallen, for there is no doubt that cultivators would have devoted their first surplus grain to replenishing stocks exhausted by the exportation of previous years, instead of bringing it to market. The partial failure of the crops of 1878-79 merely prolonged the period during which high prices must rule." "The effect of a deficient harvest on the prosperity of the province," he continues, "may be judged of from the following figures":—

		Imports.	Exports.
		Mds.	Mds.
Oil seeds ...	1877-78 ..	... ...	... 269,043
	1878-79 ...	... ...	... 121,135
Cotton ...	1877-78 ..	... ...	... 1,511,593
	1878-79 ...	... ...	.. 1,113,815
Wheat ...	1877-78 ..	... 54,290	... ...
	1878-79 ...	... 183,328	... ...
Rice ...	1877-78 ...	... 245,863	... ...
	1878-79 ...	... 180,730	...
Other food grains ..	1877-78 ...	... ..	... 1,336,156
	1878-79 ...	... ...	... 900,730

N. B.—The figures given as exports and imports are the *surplus* exports over imports, or *vice versa*, as the case may be." The maund represents 80 lbs.

After this it is satisfactory to be able to quote the following extract from the same report:—"The circumstances under which the year closed were more favourable than those which marked its currency. By February sickness had almost entirely ceased, water and fodder were abundant, and a crop of mangoes and mohwa, larger than any within memory, made up for the loss of this crop in the preceding spring. Thus the present year 1879-80 opened in all respects favourably."

The leading results noted in the prescribed sections of Part II. of this Report will now be briefly summarized in the order of those sections.

Survey and Settlement.

In last year's Report it was stated that the work of the Survey had been practically concluded, and that with the exception of the completion of a few village maps, there only remained the arrangement of the records on a proper system. This was completed during the year. The books, maps, correspondence, &c., were arranged and distributed among the different districts to which they appertained, and the last remnant of the Survey Department ceased to exist on the 18th November 1878.

The total expenditure on survey operations in Berar, from first to last, amounted to Rs. 22,27,875; but Rs. 36,929 having been realized by sale of maps, tools and plant, &c., the net cost is Rs. 21,90,946. The annual increase to the revenue resulting from the operations of the Survey Settlement is stated to be Rs. 15,12,003, equivalent to a yearly return of 69 per cent. on the outlay. It is needless to say more on the value of this work, which has been traced in detail in former reports, and may be regarded with unmixed satisfaction, as, while the interests of the State have greatly benefited, moderate assessments have been aimed at with the general

result that there are several bidders for every acre of cultivated land that is relinquished.

Waste lands.

The difficulty connected with villages leased out under the old Waste Land Rules of 1865, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, remains under consideration. Something has been done to protect the interests of Government by directing that such villages shall be carefully surveyed and assessed for *all* their culturable lands, and that on the expiry of the term of each lease, the grantee, if he elect, as he may, to be proprietor of the village, shall be required to pay a moiety of such full assessment from that date.

Course of Legislature.

It has been found necessary to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the Acts of the Imperial Legislature specified on page 5.

Police.

The results recorded in the section on Police are fairly satisfactory. Murder and other crimes of a serious nature decreased. Violent crimes against property, such as dakaiti, robbery, &c., were also observed to be of a very mild type. Only one dakaiti of the more serious kind occurred during the year.

The number of cognizable offences of all kinds was much the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 10,515. But if those offences which were struck off by order of the magistracy as not having occurred be deducted, the number stands at 10,212. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated rose from 55·2 in 1877 to 59·3 in 1878, and that of persons convicted to arrested from less than 70· to 71·5; but if petty cases and local and public nuisances be excluded, these percentages fall to 40 and 60 respectively.

There has been no change in the strength of the Force, which is composed of provincial, municipal and railway police, and consisted of 2,678 men of all ranks. The total cost of the police was Rs. 4,90,282, of which Rs. 4,68,480 were paid on account of provincial police, Rs. 13,522 on account of municipal, and Rs. 8,280 on account of railway police. This expenditure is Rs. 47,424 less than that of 1877.

Owing probably to the very high prices of food grains which continued to prevail throughout the year there were 142 resignations, against 80 in the previous year. The number of new enlistments increased from 210 to 315.

There was one policeman to every six square miles and to every 816 persons. According to the sanctioned allotment, the cost per head of population for police was three annas and six pies.

It must be remembered that besides the regular police referred to in the above remarks there exists in most villages the village watchman, or jaglia, who works under the direction of the village headman, or patel, as he has done for ages. These village police are valuable auxiliaries to the regular police established by the Government if the latter know how to make use of them, and the friendly relations maintained between the two are a very satisfactory feature of recent reports.

Criminal Justice.

For the investigation and disposal of criminal cases there were 77 courts open, of which 15 were presided over by European and 62 by native officers, 8 of the latter being unpaid. The returns show that 12,414 cases came up for trial, of which 7,456 were cognizable by the police *suo motu*, and 4,958 non-cognizable, *i. e.*, not cognizable by the police without an order from a Magistrate. 38·2 per cent. of persons tried were either acquitted or discharged, and 60·3 per cent. were convicted. Of the cases disposed of, 11·9 per cent. were tried by special or honorary magistrates; 3·4 by district magistrates, and the remaining 84·7 per

cent. by magistrates of other classes. Although the work of the magistracy was heavy, it may be said to have been disposed of with fair promptitude. The general average duration of each case was 5·1 days. 38,636 witnesses attended the courts, of whom 31,473 were not detained beyond one day, and only in 24 cases was any one kept for a longer period than 11 days. In respect to punishment awarded to convicted persons, 72·5 per cent. of the total number of persons punished escaped with simple fine; 15·6 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment; ·4 per cent. to whipping in addition to other punishments; 3·6 per cent. to whipping in lieu of other punishments, 7·1 per cent. to fine and imprisonment. Of those imprisoned only 4·5 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment. 18 persons were sentenced to transportation for life. No one was hanged during the year. Appeals against the sentences passed by the 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates were preferred to Deputy Commissioners in 238 cases, in 39 of which they were rejected. Of those admitted, sentence was confirmed in 38·7 per cent. of the cases, modified in 15·5, and reversed in 41·7 per cent. To the Judicial Commissioner's court 52 persons appealed; but of these 19 appeals were rejected as inadmissible; in those admitted, 12·1 per cent. of the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed, 3·3 per cent. were modified, and 30·3 per cent. reversed. 23 applications for admission of criminal appeal were submitted to the Resident's (High) Court; but only four of them were admitted. In one of these four cases the sentence was modified, and in three it was reversed.

On the whole, the work of the Magistrates is believed to have been fairly well done, so far as can be judged from reports and statistics. It included but a slight proportion of heinous cases, which have of late years, and especially in 1878, greatly diminished.

Jails.

The Local Committee formed in Berar to inquire into all matters relating to jail administration in the province completed their labours during the year, and their recommendations, which were based on those of the Calcutta Jail Conference of 1877, have been published, and are being carried into effect.

Among the reforms of the year the introduction of a system of classification, whereby prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are treated more according to the nature of the offence committed, than they used to be under the old régime, deserves to be particularized.

The number of convicts in jail during the year was 3,945, compared with 4,718 in 1877. The daily average number was 1,025, and the number remaining in jail at the close of the year 930.

The expenditure in jails during the year was Rs. 81,495, which is somewhat in excess of that of the previous year. The average cost per prisoner was 79-8-8, against 69-4-1 in the preceding year. The causes assigned for this increase of expenditure are a higher average jail population, a rise in prices of grain, and a failure of a supply of vegetables from the jail gardens in consequence of drought.

As a set-off against the above expenditure, Rs. 7,550 were earned by the prisoners sentenced to labour, which reduces the total cost to Rs. 73,945, and the average cost per prisoner to Rs. 71-14-0. Careful attention is being paid to the subject of utilizing jail labour. The health of the prisoners suffered in common with that of the outside free population; so that a large proportion of them could not labour. With an average daily strength of 1,025, the daily average sick was 46. There were 78 deaths in jail as compared with 15 in 1877.

It is to be regretted that the high death-rate was due in a great measure to the insanitary condition of the Akola Jail, in which alone 64 of the deaths occurred. There has been bad management in this jail too, though the control of the jails and the work done in the Department have been generally good.

A marked decline in litigation is mainly attributed to the sickness which prevailed. There were 16,650 suits, or 5,125 less than in the previous year. As usual, the bulk of them, namely 80·4 per cent., were for money due, 76·5 per cent. were for sums between Rs. 5 and 100, and 23·5 per cent. for sums above Rs. 100. Including those pending from last year, there were in all 16,872 suits disposed of: of these 22·9 per cent. were disposed of by the three Small Cause courts, of the remainder ·2 per cent. by Deputy Commissioners, 13·3 per cent. by Assistant Commissioners, 7·1 per cent by Extra Assistant Commissioners, 33·5 per cent. by Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners, 8 per cent. by the Attachés, and 37·9 per cent. by Tahsildars. The percentage of cases contested is returned at 31·9. The average duration of each such suit was 62 days, and of uncontested cases 22 days, while the general provincial average rose from 26 to 42 days. This is, perhaps, the most unfavourable feature in the returns; but as several courts were closed for some time, in one district for seven weeks together, on account of the cholera which prevailed, the high average duration was to some extent unavoidable. The average value of each suit disposed of was Rs. 142-5-9, against Rs. 99 in 1877. The average of costs was Rs. 15-8-2 per suit, as compared with Rs. 13-0-7 in the previous year. 11·9 per cent. of the total work fell to European, and 88·1 per cent. to native judges with inferior powers. In the district appellate courts there were 532 appeals for disposal. In 52·2 per cent. the orders of the lower court were confirmed; in 7·2 per cent. they were modified; in 23·3 per cent. reversed; 2·5 per cent. were dismissed for default, and 14·8 per cent. were remanded for further inquiry. Against the decision of the Deputy and full-power Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 260 appeals were preferred, being 33 less than in the previous year. In 50·4 per cent. the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in 2·7 per cent. modified, in 19·8 per cent. reversed: 19·8 per cent. were heard *ex parte* or dismissed for default, and 7·3 per cent. were remanded for fresh inquiry. To the High (Resident's) Court 42 applications for admission of special appeal were preferred, 39 of which were rejected; of the three appeals heard, the decision of the Judicial Commissioner was reversed in one, and the remaining two cases were remanded for further inquiry. **Civil Justice.**

During the year the registration and sub-registration circles were re-arranged so as to render them conterminous with the corresponding revenue divisions of districts and talukas. There were 43 offices open to the public, or two less than in 1877-78. In these 14,639 instruments were registered, representing an increase of 8·5 per cent. over the previous year, chiefly in compulsory registration, affecting immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards and instruments of mortgage of the same description. Optional registration fell by 1·5. The aggregate value of property secured by registration was Rs. 30,33,409, and the average value of each document Rs. 207, against Rs. 200 in 1877-78. Steps were taken to improve the system of rural registration; and the work now done by these rural offices is reported to be fully equal to that of the *ex-officio* sub-registrars. Financially the results of the year are satisfactory. The amalgamation of the office of Inspector General with that of the Inspector General of Police and Jails resulted in a saving of Rs. 5,024; the receipts of the department increased by Rs. 6,906, and the expenditure fell by Rs. 2,998; while the surplus which accrued amounted to Rs. 13,012. **Registration.**

The five municipalities at Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon, Ellichpur, and Basim remain unaltered in all respects; and the reports submitted from them show no lack of interest in the work to be done. There were 81 members on the five municipal committees, of whom 28 were Europeans and 53 natives. The total of **Municipal.**

municipal income was Rs. 97,195, and of expenditure Rs. 74,487; while the population within municipal limits rose from 81,657 in 1877-78 to 82,801 in the year under report.

Military.

As mentioned in former reports, the only troops located in the province are those of the Hyderabad Contingent, of which a light field battery, a troop of cavalry, and a regiment of infantry are stationed at Ellichpur, and a small detachment of infantry at Akola and Amraoti, where there are large jails.

Agriculture. Weather and Crops.

The remarks made on this head in the General Summary of the last Report might almost be repeated word for word in this. The area under dry cultivation increased somewhat, but under wet there was a slight decrease. Cotton enlarged its borders, occupying 34 per cent. of the whole cultivated area, and jowari, which occupied 37 per cent., decreased in more than equal proportion. The Commissioner remarks: "it is strange that cotton should have increased at the expense of jowari, for though its price was high, that of jowari was comparatively much higher." The fluctuations in area under other crops call for no particular notice. It is again unfortunate that the people would not, or were not induced to, avail themselves more freely of advances under the Land Improvement Act. One or two experiments, for which no success has yet been claimed, in the cultivation of wheat brought from the North-West Provinces and Jabalpur are brought to notice; and it is worth noting that the calamities of the year have produced no apparent effect on the figures which represent agricultural stock in the province, but as these are always contributed by village officers it would probably be unsafe to hazard any conclusion one way or another with regard to them.

The years 1877 and 1878 differed greatly from each other. "In 1877 the aggregate rainfall was small, the monsoon fall particularly light and interrupted by long breaks; winter rains were abundant. In 1878 the monsoon fall was very heavy and almost incessant; but that over, there was no more." The total fall was far above the average, averaging 44 inches for the province, and varying from 57 in Wun to 36 in Akola. "The rain was so heavy that the seed was in many places washed away, so that whole fields had to be re-sown, and was so incessant that the people had no time to perform the most necessary agricultural operations. Kharif crops generally were injured by want of sunshine and excess of moisture; when a break did occur the demand for labour was extreme, and when agricultural labour was not paid for in kind, hired labourers secured large but short-lived profits at the expense of cultivators. In the Ellichpur District eight annas a day were offered for labourers, and three rupees for the use of a pair of bullocks. The close of the rains left the ground sodden with wet and choked with grass and rank vegetation, which made preparation for the rabi crop more than usually difficult. The failure of the winter rains was a final disaster, and made the rabi as poor a crop as the kharif had been; frost also did some damage."

Forests.

Year after year fresh activity is displayed in the administration of forests. A revision of the boundaries of one of the State reserves caused a diminution in the area under this head, and the classification of forest lands now shows 866 square miles occupied by State reserves, 499 by district reserves, and 3,097 by unreserved forests. 25 per cent. of the total area of the province is thus technically forest. As is well known, the State reserves are managed by the Forest Department, while the district reserves and unreserved forests are under the control of the Civil officers. The demarcation of all the State reserves, except that at

Kelapur, has been completed. The measures taken to protect the forests from jungle fires have been very successful, so much so that the inhabitants of the reserves themselves now evince almost as much interest as the forest establishment in extinguishing fires. The area actually protected was 555,037 acres, at a cost of Rupees 2,993, or one pie per acre. The area under plantations increased from 1,649 to 1,938 acres. Expenditure on this account will gradually disappear, because natural reproduction is making such rapid strides that there will be no longer any real necessity for forming artificial plantations.

The revenue from forest aggregated Rs. 2,85,669, or Rs. 6,439 over 1877-78, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 88,670, or Rs. 2,161 less than in the previous year. The transactions of the Department show a surplus of Rs, 1,97,000. State forests, it must be observed, contribute very little to the revenue; they enjoy at present complete rest, little or no produce being exported from them except grass and bamboos. The policy of the Government is to protect and improve these reserves, while the district forests are available for the extension of cultivation and to yield pasture, grass, wood, and timber for the requirements of the people.

Trade.

It is to be regretted, for the reason explained in the section prescribed for this subject, that trade statistics cannot be included in this Report. The annual Trade Report has been delayed this year, because the deficiencies in the trade registration of former years called for long and detailed examination. It will, however, be submitted shortly, and published as other reports have been already. Meanwhile, the most important staple in the trade of the province has formed the subject of a very interesting special report by the Commissioner, which issued from the press a short time ago. A considerable decrease in the export of cotton was shown as compared with the previous year. The total cotton crop was estimated at 831,082 cwts., and the aggregate value at something over 250 lakhs, or Rs. 11⅓ per acre. The quality of the crop during the past season was above average, but the out-turn per acre, 42lbs., was abnormally low. The area under cotton increased, and occupied at the close of the year 34 per cent. of the whole area under cultivation in the province. It is not expected to rise much higher than this.

Public Works.

Public Works expenditure amounted to nearly 9½ lakhs, of which 6·5 per cent. were devoted to Military buildings, 11·9 to Civil buildings, 1·3 to Agricultural projects, 55·9 to Communications, ·7 to Miscellaneous improvements, 22 per cent. to Establishments, and 1·7 per cent. to Tools and plant. It is satisfactory to note a decrease in the cost of Establishment, which last year was very high, and which every endeavour is being made to reduce still further. There are no great public works in progress, as will be seen from the list given in the section assigned to this subject. The two State railways in the province have worked at a profit to the Berar revenues of Rs. 64,199. They were managed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company up to the 31st December 1878; but after that date their management was assumed on behalf of Government by the Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Dhond and Manmad State Railway, under the direction of the Resident.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue under all heads of receipt amounted to Rs. 95,81,699, against Rs. 94,68,930 in 1877-78. Local Funds are included for the first time in these totals in accordance with the instructions contained in Financial Resolution No. 3218, dated 10th October 1878. If local funds be excluded, the total for 1878-79 is Rs. 90,11,301.

The main item, Land Revenue, again shows increase, the demand having mounted to Rs. 62,78,510 which represents an increase, as compared with the previous year, of about 2½ lakhs. It was collected, as usual, with remarkable ease;

the outstanding balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 14,345; the arrear balances of previous years carry this sum up to Rs. 21,906, of which about two-thirds are believed to be irrecoverable. Considering the difficulties of the year the punctuality with which land revenue was paid in furnishes another proof of moderate assessments and the means and credit of the Berar cultivator. A revenue of more than 62 lakhs was collected with only that amount of coercion which is involved in issuing 385 orders to pay; sending for 150 persons to appear before the Tahsildar; selling personal property in six cases, and selling eleven valueless fields. "I doubt," says the Commissioner, in recording this statement, "whether any province in India could show better results."

The next item of importance is Excise, the revenue under which was Rs. 11,00,052, against Rs. 9,64,904 in 1877-78.

The changes made in the collection of this revenue and the control of that branch of it which relates to the sale of opium and drugs, will be found duly explained in their proper place in the report.

The income derived from Stamps suffered a check from the decline in civil litigation which caused a diminution in the sale of court-fee stamps. The sale of general stamps showed increase. The total receipts were Rs. 4,72,515, against Rs. 5,14,192 in 1877-78.

Under Forest the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,85,669. The other sources of revenue are detailed within, and call for no special notice here.

The expenditure, compared with that of the previous year, has increased by about 5½ lakhs, the sum total recorded when the figures were supplied by the Deputy Accountant General being Rs. 90,18,563. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 5,63,000; or, excluding local funds, of Rs. 4,49,035.

The two largest items in the increase of expenditure are: (1) payment of arrear claims to village officials, which amounted to Rs. 2,19,883; (2) an increase of Rs. 1,93,914 in the Military Department on account of compensation for dearness of provisions to men. The remainder of the increase is explained in the chapter on Finance.

The Local Fund charges aggregated rather more than 4½ lakhs, and were well within income; in fact, the year closed with a balance of upwards of five lakhs.

Vital statistics and Sanitation.

Some suggestions have been made for improving the registration of vital statistics which will, it is hoped, have the desired effect. The birth-rate of the province was 34·6 per mille, against 39·5 in 1877; the death-rate 81·5, against 28·1. The highest district death-rate (Basim) was 106 per mille, the lowest (Wun) 62. The figures which classify mortality according to the different diseases must always be full of error: we cannot expect villagers to distinguish between fever and diarrhœa as symptoms and as *substantive diseases*; but taking them as they are given in the sanitary returns, we find 47·8 per cent. of the total mortality set down to fevers, 19·2 per cent. to cholera, and 15·5 per cent. to bowel-complaints. A virulent outbreak of scurvy in several districts is recorded as "a singular feature in the history of the year." The question of water-supply continues to receive consideration. "It has been too much the custom," observes the Commissioner, "to speak of the whole province as deficient in the matter of water, whereas there are many tracts which are excellently supplied. Attention should be concentrated on those parts where water is really obtained with difficulty

or is of bad quality." Grants-in-aid for the multiplication of wells have been offered by the Government, apparently to little purpose. "The Government of India have, however, recently made a concession which ought to be more effective than grants-in-aid; that is, they have allowed us to utilize the *whole* surplus jaglia cess, instead of the 5 per cent. on such surplus which was formerly alone placed at our disposal for village tanks and roads. Deputy Commissioners will now be able to make wells where they are urgently wanted without requiring what was often an impossible condition, that the people should subscribe half the cost. The grant-in-aid rule was most liberal, but something more was wanted, and this has now been found." "But," adds the same authority, "the task of making the water-supply of the province what it should be is one of such magnitude, that I almost despair of seeing it accomplished in any reasonable time, unless the aid of private individuals is enlisted by the grant of plots of inam land to persons who construct drinking wells. This is the concession which more than anything else would stimulate the people to exertion. It is unfortunate that well irrigation, owing to the high returns of dry crop land, makes so little way in Berar. Irrigation wells are nearly always near villages, and are, of course, available for drinking purposes as well. I shall not discuss here the kind of works which we ought to prefer, but to show the difficulties of well sinking in the salt region of the Purna valley, may mention that I have recently submitted projects for two wells which were to cost Rs. 3,600 each, and regarding which it could not be predicted with certainty that they would yield *sweet* water."

These remarks are quoted here to show the difficulties to be contended against in supplying wholesome water in localities where it is not obtainable. The Resident has expressed himself quite ready to submit to Government any specific proposals which Mr. Jones may think fit to recommend with a view to carrying out his suggestion to grant plots of inam land to persons who construct drinking wells. Several projects for the supply of water have already been carried out, while others have been set on foot by district officers, and these will be found enumerated in the Commissioner's published review of the Sanitary Report, which shows further that the promotion of sanitary reform in villages has been stimulated by instruction and is constantly in view. In all matters which come under the head of sanitation both in towns and villages there would seem to have been considerable activity displayed by the Commissioner and his subordinates.

Medical Relief.

The six civil hospitals at district head quarter stations and 24 charitable dispensaries dispensed medical relief to 126,498 persons, or 17·6 per cent more than in the preceding year. Of these 54·2 per cent. were men, 18·8 per cent. women, and 27 per cent. children. In three of the hospitals, as in all the dispensaries, medical relief was afforded free of charge to the public at a total expenditure in the year of Rs. 90,850—hospitals Rs. 56,494; dispensaries Rs. 34,356.

The Dispensaries have for some years past been supported mainly from the local funds; but these have latterly been so impoverished and burdened that the Government decided during the year under report to transfer to general revenue the cost of medical establishment, European medicines, and surgical instruments. The effect of this transfer will be to increase the contribution from general revenue more than three-fold, local funds being proportionately relieved, and already it is anticipated more dispensaries will rise up and popular contributions will increase. The provision of efficient hospital assistants for the charge of dispensaries has always been a question of difficulty, and it remains to be seen if the recent rules of Government for the constitution of the subordinate medical service will add to this difficulty or not by reducing the salaries of future employés.

Vaccination did not progress as favourably as it did last year; the cause may be attributed to the unhealthiness of the year and the immense mortality among children, as well as to the fact that the previous year's operations extended over a period of about nine instead of the usual six months, owing to the prevalence of small-pox. But the quality of the work would appear to have improved, judging from the percentage of successful cases, which rose to 83·9. Including the returns of vaccination in the civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries, which amounted to 4,527, there were altogether 58,726 operations during the year, against 102,268 in 1877-78

The Lunatic Asylum opened last year has been condemned as inadequate to the requirements of the province, and arrangements have been set on foot for constructing a new building which will afford ample accommodation for at least 75 males and 25 females. During the year there were 13 admissions in addition to the 21 who remained on the last day of 1877; the daily average strength rose from 20·25 in 1877 to 24·08 in 1878. The cost of maintaining the insanes amounted to Rs. 158-11-9 per head, against which a sum of Rs. 81-4-9 was earned by work executed. The general health of the patients was good, but there were three deaths among them during the latter part of the rainy season.

Education.

The classification directed by the Government of India in its Resolution of January last has brought out more prominently than before the poverty of educational results in Berar. Out of 25,091 boys on our school registers at the close of the year, 35 were graded under High, 169 under Middle, and the remainder under Primary education. 21,343 were in Government schools. Primary education, it must be remembered, now means a six-years' course of study. Under the head of Secondary education the High schools at Amraoti and Akola, and the Middle Class schools at Malkapur, Ellichpur, and Basim alone find place. In these the average cost to Government per pupil in the year under review was Rs. 116-2-8; in Primary schools it was Rs. 8-5-8. Three scholarships, tenable in colleges of the Bombay Presidency, are yearly competed for by pupils of the Berar High schools desirous of extending their studies; but out of 20 students who obtained such scholarships since 1873, it is reported that only three passed the B. A. examination. The point on which chief stress has been laid of late years is the extension of humble village schools which may impart the ordinary rudiments of education; there are now 453 Government primary schools, but many of them are said to lack competent teachers. For the supply of these there is a Training College at Akola the students in which are stipendiary, and pass out into the districts after two years' training as a general rule. It is proposed to increase the number of these stipendiary studentships from 45 to 75, and every endeavour will be made to weed out incompetent, and replace them by competent masters. The process must necessarily, however, be gradual.

It cannot be said that the few schools hitherto started under the grant-in-aid rules have been in any way successful. A cess of one per cent. on the land revenue is levied for the maintenance of village schools, and contributed a third of the educational expenditure of the year, which amounted to Rs. 2,93,517; but the remaining two-thirds are borne almost entirely by the provincial revenues. The allotment from town and municipal funds for schools is necessarily very small, and private subscriptions, as a rule, furnish but a very slight quota. In 1878, however, the latter were extraordinarily good, amounting to nearly Rs. 10,000. Rs. 18,825 were realised by school fees, which will be expended for the benefit of the schools in which they are raised. Of the total outlay 16·1 per cent. were devoted to direction and inspection, 7·7 to High and Middle Class schools, 58·5 per cent. to Lower Class

schools. The Training College, Girls' schools and grant-in-aid to private schools absorbed 8·5 per cent., scholarships, book and prize allowance 3·6 per cent., Government Book Depôt 3·9 per cent., construction and repair of school-buildings 5·4 per cent., and school furniture and miscellaneous charges 1·3 per cent.

It must be admitted that the results hitherto attained by the Educational Department are meagre and disappointing. In the diligence and practical good sense, however, which now mark the endeavours of that Department, and in the interest taken by District Officers in the welfare of schools, lies a promise of better things to come. The Director of Public Instruction has pointed out in his report that in having "a school for every 27·7 square miles and 3,475 of the people, and 1 1 scholars to every hundred of the population" Berar is ahead in these respects of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces.

PART II.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

There is nothing to add to what has been said in previous reports on the heads specified below. The information in the Administration Report for 1872-73 is exactly applicable under each except that the two Commissioners of Divisions have been re-placed since then by one Commissioner for all revenue and general administration and another for the supervision and control of all judicial business.

In 1875 the sub-division of Basim was created a district, thus adding an additional Deputy Commissioner to the list, and the appointment of a special Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad dates from 1st April 1877. The Survey department having finished its labours has passed away, and two or three additions of minor importance may be noted if the civil list of officers employed in 1872 be compared with that now rendered.

I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, &c.

II.—POLITICAL-HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

III.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

IV.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES, &c.

V.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

VI.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS.

VII.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION VIII.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

2. As stated in previous reports, the province has no relations with tributary States or frontier allies.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I.

Survey and Settlement.

Completion of work.

3. This department has completed its labours, and ceased to exist from the 18th November 1878.

During the early portion of the survey season, the services of the Superintendent were, with the sanction of the Government of India, lent to H. H. the Nizam's Government for the purpose of examining the survey work executed by His Highness' Survey Department in the Aurangabad District.

After his return, the books, maps, correspondence, &c., were arranged and distributed among the different districts to which they belong.

Total Cost of Survey.

4. The total cost of the Survey Settlement from beginning to end amounts to Rs. 22,27,875; but deducting Rs. 36,929 on account of money realized by sale of maps, instruments, printed forms, and fines inflicted on boundary-mark contractors for inferior work, the net cost is Rs. 21,90,946. The annual increase to the revenue resulting from the operations of the department amounts to Rs. 15,12,003, equivalent to a yearly return of 69 per cent. on the outlay.

Acknowledgments to Officers.

5. It may be convenient here to insert the Notification in which the acknowledgments of the Administration were conveyed to the officers of the department on its being finally broken up

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th December 1878.

No. 185.

In publishing the last Report of the Berar Survey Department, which has now completed its labours and ceased to exist, the Resident desires to express thus publicly the thanks of the Administration to all officers who have been engaged in this important and successful work from first to last.

The Berar Survey was originally a branch of the Southern Mahratta Country Survey, and was commenced under the superintendence of Major W. C. Anderson in March 1861 in the Malkapur Taluka. On the opening of the season 1863-64 this branch was formed into a separate department, under the superintendence of Captain P. A. Elphinstone, Colonel Anderson being appointed Survey Commissioner. The control exercised by Colonel Anderson, for which the Survey is under great obligations, was withdrawn in July 1871; and Major Elphinstone continued his able superintendence till October 1872, when he left India, and the completion of what remained to be done devolved on the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. R. R. Beynon. As Superintendent, Mr. Beynon, following in the footsteps of his predecessor, has carried the work to its close, and has, with the

other officers by whom Major Elphinstone and he have been assisted, merited the thanks of the Government.

The measurement, classification, and settlement, according to the principles and rules of the Bombay Survey Department, of the whole province of Berar (with the exception of the wild forest tract of Melghat) have been effected at a total cost of Rs. 21,90,946, resulting in an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 15,12,003, which is equivalent to an annual return of 69 per cent.

These figures testify to the value of the Survey as a revenue operation; and, as the annual published reports show, there is no cause to regard it otherwise than as beneficial, moderate assessments having been aimed at, and the increase in revenue being mainly derived from the detection of unauthorized cultivation; in other words, by assessing land which had been unauthorizedly brought under cultivation without paying rent to the State.

The Resident is confident that the Berar Survey is regarded by the Government of India with high approbation.

Subsequently to the issue of this order, the Resident expressed his regret that it had inadvertently omitted to notice the fact that though Colonel Anderson's official control of the Berar Survey ceased in 1871 that officer had ever since responded to many and constant references in connexion with it; both from the Superintendent and the Resident himself, with an ability and courtesy that entitled him to the warmest acknowledgments of the Administration.

SECTION II.

Waste Lands.

6. The old rules for the leasing of waste lands in the province were, with the sanction of the Government of India, revised during the year under report.

Ellichpur.—Of eleven villages which were returned last year as leased out in the Melghat (strictly speaking, the leases here were not granted under the Waste Land Rules), four fell in during the year, leaving

1 village, leased for	...	...	30 years.
2	Do.	...	...	10 „
4	Do.	...	...	5 „

Wun.—At the beginning of the year 364 villages were held on lease under the old Rules. Of this number one was resigned, two were purchased by the Forest Department, so that there now remain:—

				Villages.
Leased for 15 years		...	...	10
„	18 „	...	...	1
„	20 „	...	...	32
„	25 „	...	...	5
„	28 „	...	...	1
„	30 „	...	...	312
		Total	...	361

Besides these, there have been leased under the new Rules:—

In previous year	...	...	...	25
In present year	...	...	...	17
				42

and other applications have been received.

Basim.—No changes have occurred in this district. 15 villages are still available for lease.

SECTIONS III. and IV.

7. There are no Government estates, nor wards' estates.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

Course of Legislature.

Acts introduced.

8. THE following Acts of the Imperial Legislature were made applicable to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year under review:—

Act IX. of 1861.—An Act to amend the law relating to Minors.
Act X. of 1877.—The Code of Civil Procedure.
Act XV. of 1877.—The Indian Limitation Act.
Act IX. of 1878.—An Act for the better control of Oriental languages.
Act XVI. of 1878.—An Act to amend the Native Press Act.

With a view to the erection of cattle sheds in survey numbers so as to encourage the housing of cattle outside villages, as a sanitary measure, the provisions of Section 35 of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 were also made applicable to the province.

Rules framed under Acts of Legislature.

9 Under the authority given by Acts of the Legislature, the following rules were drawn up and brought into force:—

1. Rules regarding payment of pensions, under Section 14 of the Pension Act No. XXIII. of 1871.

2. Rules under the new Civil Procedure Code:—

(*a.*) under Section 37, as to who are to be considered recognized agents of parties to suits;

(*b.*) under Section 140, regarding submission by parties of a list of documents produced at first hearing;

(*c.*) under Section 160, scale of expenses for witnesses summoned to attend Civil Courts;

(*d.*) under Section 269, for the maintenance and custody while under attachment of live stock and other moveable property;

(*e.*) under Section 287, for the execution of decrees by sale of property;

(*f.*) under Section 320, regarding transfer to Deputy Commissioners of execution of decrees in cases of land used for agricultural purposes;

(*g.*) under Section 336, relating to discharge of judgment-debtors;

(*h.*) under Section 338, scale of monthly allowance payable for subsistence of judgment-debtors;

(*i.*) under Section 392, regarding issue of commissions for local investigations.

SECTION II.

Police.

Strength.

10. The total strength of the police force was the same as last year, namely:—

Inspector General	1
District Superintendents	6
Assistant do.	2*
Subordinate officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards ...	19
Do. do. less than Rs. 100	430
Mounted Police Constables	40
Foot do. do.	2,180
Total...	2,678

Composition of the police.

11. The proportion of provincial, municipal, and railway force, was the same as in 1877. Of the total force, 12 were Europeans, 6 Eurasians, and the remainder natives. Classified according to religion, ·9 per cent. were Christians, 43·5 per cent., Mahomedans, 19·9 per cent., Rajputs, and 35·7 per cent. Hindus and others. These percentages are almost similar to those of 1877, and call for no particular remark.

Cost of police.

12. The cost of the police fell from Rs. 5,37,706 in 1877-78 to Rs. 4,90,282 in the year under report. Of the latter sum, Rs. 4,68,480 are on account of the provincial, Rs. 13,522, on account of municipal, and Rs. 8,280, on account of railway police.

Proportion of police to area and population

13. There was one policeman to every six square miles and to every 816 persons. According to the sanctioned allotment, the cost per head of population for police was Rs. 0-3-6.

Equipment, discipline, and conduct.

14. Of the total strength, 1,285 men were provided with fire-arms, 400 with swords only or with swords and batons, and 894 with batons only. Judging from the punishments inflicted judicially and departmentally, the conduct of the police during the year was rather better than the two previous years. But the tale of dismissals, resignations, and deaths, was as high as 13·6 per cent. of the total strength. The figures under these heads are given below for the last three years:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Dismissed and discharged without gratuity or pension ..	108	89	94
Resigned	68	80	142
Discharged with pension or gratuity	25	19	59
Died	25	20	67
Deserted	3	1	0
Total...	329	209	362

The progressive increase in the number of resignations is attributed to the continuance of high prices of food grains which have had a very marked effect on the permanence of the *personnel* of the force. During the year, 59 men were declared physically unfit for service. This number is larger than any reported in previous years, and is due to the men who were entertained previous to 1863, when the Police Superannuation Fund was not established and when service in the Police did not qualify for pension, having retired on invalid pension or on gratuity. The 67 deaths, or 2½ per cent. of the force, which occurred, represent a year of extreme sickness. Owing to the large number of resignations, of deaths, and of old men pensioned and discharged with gratuity, the number of men of over 10 years' service has only slightly risen, from 925 in 1877 to 930 in 1878. There were 315 new enlistments, against 210 in the previous year. For good service 20 men were promoted, and 71 rewarded by money grants.

* Only one was on duty in Berar.

15. The number of offences, cognizable by the police, reported was 10,515, against 10,406 in 1877, and 9,382 in 1875. Deducting those struck off by order of the Magistracy as not having really occurred, the state of crime in the province during the last three years may be seen from the following table:— Roll of Crime.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	154	192	171
Class II.—Offences against the person ...	372	351	299
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only ...	1,144	1,425	1,256
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	433	660	570
Class V.—Minor offences against property ...	4,102	5,007	4,335
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	2,921	2,593	3,581
Total ...	9,126	10,228	10,212

There is thus a decrease under all heads, except in Class VI., which shows an increase, chiefly due to prosecutions for breaches of sanitary regulations. If these be excluded, the contrast with the previous year is favourable, even under this class. Under heinous crime also, as shown below, the comparison is in favour of 1878:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...
Do. by dakaits ...	...	1	...
Do. by robbers ...	10	7	1
Dakaitis ...	17	25	10
Robberies ...	29	54	36
House-breaking ...	921	1,131	1,060
Lurking house-trespass ...	263	321	292
Theft (cattle) ...	302	380	389
Do. (other) ...	3,313	3,939	3,343
House-trespass ...	277	321	349

Murders were never so few, and other crimes of a serious nature have also declined. The dakaitis which occurred were of a very mild type, only one being of the old class. The majority of thefts and house-breakings were also of a petty character.

16. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated was 59·3, higher than in either of the two previous years; and that of persons convicted to arrested was 71·5, also higher than in 1877; but if petty cases of local and public nuisances be excluded, these percentages fall to 40 and 60 respectively, which is below the mark of 1876 and 1877. On this point the Inspector General writes: "The sickness from which the force has suffered, and the positive danger incurred in investigations in cholera-stricken villages may, at all events in unimportant cases, have induced a wish on the part of the investigating officer to send in the prescribed reports and to get quickly away from the scene; and this may have had some effect in bringing about these slightly worse results." Working of the Police

The percentage of property recovered to value of property stolen was 35·8, a good deal higher than in the two preceding years; but this is a figure of comparatively slight importance, as it is almost impossible to get at the truth. People always exaggerate the value of stolen property.

17. Turning to non-cognizable cases, *i. e.*, cases in which arrests were made by the police under an order from a Magistrate, a decrease, as compared with 1877, is shown. Cases fell from 2,675 to 2,144, and the number of persons implicated in them from 4,646 to 3,649. Of the total number arrested during the year, 3,649, or 58 per cent., were convicted, against 57 in the previous year. The value of property stolen or obtained by illegal means in these cases is estimated at Rs. 1,830, of which Rs. 1,337, or 73 per cent., were recovered. Non-cognizable offences

Escapes.

18. The number of escapes from police custody rose from 11 in 1877 to 27 in 1878; but in 18 instances re-capture was effected.

Railway police.

19. The railway police worked well, their strength being the same as in 1877. They had 130 cases to deal with, in 67 of which a conviction was obtained. 153 cases, with 77 convictions, are recorded for the previous year. Of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the railway police, 70 were thefts, 42 under the Railway Act, 14 under the Indian Penal Code, one under Act V. of 1861, and 3 against the Abkari Rules. In all 126 persons were implicated, of whom 85, or 67·4 per cent., were convicted. The value of property stolen was estimated at Rs. 3,877, against Rs. 1,490 in 1877. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 1,133, or 29·2 per cent., as compared with 41·5 per cent. in the previous year. In the last report allusion was made to the increased responsibilities and duties which devolved on the railway police consequent on the enormous grain traffic carried on during the year. Complaints of short deliveries continued in 1878, during which year no less than 203 instances of consignment loaded at the stations in Berar were forwarded for enquiry by the railway police. In 181 of these cases, the consignments were traced without deficiency beyond the jurisdiction of the Berar Railway Police, and this was due to the measures of check introduced in the previous year. In four cases the deficiency was proved to be the result of theft in Berar, while in 18 cases no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

Vagrancy and bad livelihood.

20. Prosecutions for vagrancy and bad habit and repute fell from 82 in 1877 to 69 under report; but the number of persons arrested rose from 97 to 100, and those convicted from 59 to 68. The Resident is under the impression that the difficulty of obtaining a conviction before the Magistrates has occasionally been greater than it need have been, and he has expressed his opinion in reviewing the Judicial Report that the provisions of the law in respect to persons of bad livelihood are hardly made use of to the full extent that might be desired.

Police schools.

21. The Inspector General of Police reports that "the schools at the head-quarters of each district have continued their work of instilling into recruits some theoretical knowledge of their duties as policemen before they are sent out to practise them. A few men are taught to read and write." "Looking back for 12 years," he writes, "I can detect considerable improvement in the present standard of intelligence and education of the officers of the force. But education does not seem to have exercised any vivifying influence on the intellects of the classes from which constables are drawn. The force may be said to consist of a certain number of intelligent and educated officers who direct the movements of their rather machine-like subordinates." During the year the force consisted of 294 officers and 433 men who were able to read and write, besides 72 of the former and 832 of the latter who were under instruction.

Village police.

22. The relations of the general police with patels and with the village police (or jaglias) were excellent. The Inspector General writes: "Apart from the village authorities, the provincial police can do little, and the feeling is manifested in the readiness with which proposals are made to bestow rewards in all cases in which the action of the village authorities offers any excuse for such a recommendation being made."

The village police or *Jaglias* as they are called, consists of 5,146 men, the cost of whom last year was Rs. 2,64,451. This sum represents only money disbursed in salaries, which average from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per man monthly, and do not include all the perquisites of a village policeman. Their constitution and subordination to patels or the headmen of their villages, and the duties they are expected to discharge within the circle of their village communities, have been frequently described.

Banjaras and predatory bands.

23. The Banjaras who used to give so much trouble in former years have now ceased to be a criminal tribe, a result due to the measures taken by the police for repressing their predatory instincts. A population of about 24,000 are said to have their head-quarters in the Wun District. In only 24 cases of cattle theft were Banjaras suspected, and in only nine of these were they convicted.

Two gangs of Heratis passed through the Wun and Buldana Districts, but gave no trouble. They came unarmed and were closely watched. To gangs of Pardesis from Upper India several of the heaviest cases of house-breakings committed during the year were traced. These people are stated to look upon Berar as a happy hunting ground, and to resort to it with the sole intention of committing crime and returning home with the proceeds.

Jail camp.

24. During the year a police guard was furnished from Akola, Amraoti, and Basim to guard 320 convicts of the Akola Jail, who were moved into camp on account of sickness. At this camp the convicts made a determined attempt to escape, but the police behaved with steadiness and suppressed the outbreak without bloodshed. The duty of guarding this convict camp during the rainy season was in itself somewhat trying, and the conduct of the police on the occasion of the outbreak referred to was most creditable. The Resident sanctioned a grant of a half month's pay to each head constable, and a reward of Rs. 15 to two jail warders, and commended the officer in charge of the camp, Mr. Hobson, and Inspector Stephenson and Chief Constable Dhonde.

Concluding remarks.

25. It may be said, in conclusion, that the administration of the police department, the general conduct of the force during a year of terrible sickness and panic, its relations with the patels and village police, and its internal discipline were all satisfactory. A friendly understanding between the Berar police and His Highness the Nizam's authorities, which greatly contributed to the freedom from crime in the southern border of the Wun District, is another agreeable feature of the police report.

SECTION III.

Criminal Justice.

No. of courts.

26. There were 77 courts open at the end of the year for the disposal of criminal work, as enumerated below:—

1 Resident's Court (High Court).
1 Judicial Commissioner's Court (Sessions Court).
6 Courts of Deputy Commissioners (Magistrates of Districts).
1 Small Cause Court invested with criminal powers.
10 Courts of Assistant Commissioners, including Attachés to Resident.
7 Do. of Extra Assistant Commissioners.
22 Do. of Tahsildars.
21 Do. of Naib-Tahsildars.
8 Do. of Special Magistrates.

15 of these were presided over by European, and 62 by native officers.

Amount of crime.

27. The total number of offences reported was 18,057, or 764 less than in the previous year. Of this number 1,703 were refused by the police under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code without arrests being made; 580 cases were disposed of under Section 125 of the same Code. In these 237 persons were arrested and subsequently released by order of the Magistrates, and 283 cases, in which 395 persons were concerned, were sent up for trial and subsequently expunged from the register, with the permission of the court, as being fictitious or groundless. The number of cases thus struck off the register was 2,566, or 14·21 per cent., a percentage even higher than in 1877, when it formed the subject of comment. Subsequent inquiry has shown that it is due to a mistaken procedure on the part of some magistrates which is under correction. 33·4 per cent. of the cases tried related to simple nuisance. The decrease of cases in both the civil and criminal courts is attributed to the prevalence of cholera, which cowed the people generally.

Classification of crime.

28. A classification of the offences admitted to have occurred under the four heads prescribed for the registration of crime in the Judicial Department, as compared with the corresponding returns for 1877, is given below:—

	1877.	1878.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public justice, &c.	3,352 ...	4,373
„ II.—Offences against person	4,377 ...	3,648
„ III.— Do. do. property ...	6,928 ...	6,165
„ IV.—Miscellaneous offences	1,582 ...	1,305
	16,239 ...	15,491

Analysis of crime.

29. Analysing these returns more closely, we find there were 108 cases relating to coins, stamps, and measures in 1878, against 147 in 1877. Offences against public justice increased from 288 to 318, whilst offences by public servants decreased from 64 to 53. The number of the breaches of the Police Act by police officers was 23 against 25, and of cases of giving false evidence 10 against 12; cases of forgery increased by three, and of public nuisances under the Indian Penal Code by 205. Offences relating to the public peace fell from 177 to 147.

Under Class II., murders decreased from 36 in 1877 to 17 in 1878, while attempts to murder increased by 2.

Under Class III., dakaitis have fallen from 25 in 1877 to 12 in 1878, robberies from 54 to 37, house-breakings from 1,471 to 1,364: thefts of cattle increased from 381 to 389, while ordinary thefts went down from 3,941 to 3,343. Offences against property with violence decreased from 1,565 in 1877 to 1,421 in 1878, and those against property without violence from 5,363 to 4,114.

Under Class IV. there is a decrease of 277 cases, arising chiefly from a smaller number of prosecutions under breaches of laws relating to excise on spirits and drugs and municipalities.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

30. Of the offences committed during the year 10,516 were cognizable by the police, and 4,975 non-cognizable. 7,456, or 70·9 of the former, were sent before the Magistrates for trial, the remainder were undetected at the close of the year.

Disposal of persons concerned in the above cases.

31. 19,406 persons were brought to trial, against 21,759 in 1877. Of these 7,420, or 38·2 per cent., were either acquitted or discharged, and 11,716, or 60·3 per cent., were convicted.

The police prosecuted to conviction 7,598, or 76·3 per cent. of those arrested by them in cognizable cases. The percentage of convictions of persons in non-cognizable cases was 44·5 in 1878, as against 44·7 in 1877.

Work done by magistrates.

32. Including prisoners who awaited trial at the close of the preceding year and those received by transfer, the Magistrates had for trial 19,801 in the year under report, the work being divided as follows:—

There were for trial	Persons.	Per cent.
By special Magistrates	1,723 ...	8·7
By ordinary or other than Magistrates of districts..	17,397 ...	87·8
By Magistrates of districts	681 ...	3·4

203 persons were tried by Deputy Commissioners under the enhanced powers conferred by Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 100, or nearly 50 per cent., were convicted.

Castes of accused persons.

33. Of the 19,103 offenders who appeared before the courts 6,488, or 33·9 per cent., were Kunbis, 2,837, or 12·7 per cent., Mussalmans; 1,511, or 7·9 per cent., Dhers; 422, or 2·2 per cent., were Bunjaras. The number of Bunjara criminals and of offences committed by them have decreased of late years considerably, as remarked in the section on Police.

34. 38,636 witnesses appeared before the courts, against 42,723 in 1877. 31,473 were detained for one day only; 5,284 for two days; 8 were detained for nine days; 25 for ten days, and 24 for eleven days. Witnesses.

35. The average duration of cognizable and non-cognizable cases has decreased from 4·2 days to 3 days, and from 8·4 days to 8 days respectively. The general average duration of each trial was almost the same as in the previous two years, *viz.*, 5·4 days. Duration of trials.

36. A comparison of sentences passed by Magistrates during the past six years presents no striking variations, as will be seen from the figures below:— Sentences.

No. of persons sentenced to	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Imprisonment ...	1,651 ...	1,034 ..	1,135 ...	1,580 ...	2,271 ...	1,807
Fine only ...	9,174 ...	7,041 ...	7,939 ...	7,852 ...	8,664 ...	8,502
,, with imprisonment..	970 ...	757 ...	861 ...	806 ...	1,136 ...	833
Whipping in addition to other punishment ..	165 ...	61 ...	62 ...	78 ...	67 ...	45
Whipping in lieu of other punishments ...	513 ...	476 ...	367 ...	439 ...	524 ...	414
Total ...	12,473 ...	9,369 ...	10,364 ...	10,755 ...	12,664 ...	11,601

Of 2,466 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment during the year under report only 42 were sentenced to solitary confinement. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 108, or 4·5 per cent. of the total number imprisoned.

There were fewer persons whipped than in 1877, and the remark which has been so often made, *viz.*, that this punishment is not so freely resorted to as it ought to be has again been repeated by the Resident.

The number of persons fined has decreased from 9,800 to 9,335. Of the latter 8,502, or 72·5 per cent. of the total number of persons punished were fined only. The total amount of fines imposed also decreased from Rs. 72,293 to Rs. 65,422. The amount realized was Rs. 47,284.

The amount of compensation awarded to injured parties was Rs. 3,581-8-3, as against Rs. 6,154 in 1877. The number of persons ordered to maintain their wives was 14. 72 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour.

37. The total number of persons committed to the sessions court during the year was 40: of these 30 were convicted and 10 acquitted. No person was hanged during the year. 18 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, and 12 to imprisonment. The average duration of each trial in the Sessions court was 33 days, against 35 in 1877. Sessions court.

38. The number of applications for admission of appeal in the District Courts was 238. Of these 39 applications were rejected, 199 appeals being admitted to the file. Sentence was confirmed in 62, modified in 31, and reversed in 83. Appeals.

52 persons preferred appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court from sentences passed by first class magistrates; of these 19 were rejected as inadmissible. The sentence of the lower courts was confirmed in four, modified in one, and reversed in ten cases.

The average duration of appeals in the district courts was 13 days, against 8·7 in 1877, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Court 22 days, against 18 in 1877.

23 applications for admission of appeal were made to the Resident's Court; of these 19 were rejected without hearing, and 4 admitted to the file. In one of these the decision of the lower court was modified, and in three it was reversed.

General remarks.

39. In his review of the last Judicial Report the Resident referred to "some increase of severity in the sentences passed on habitual offenders" as satisfactory. On the subject of the distribution of the criminal work he expressed an opinion that the higher grades of courts might do more and thus relieve to a greater extent subordinate officers burdened with other duties. A decrease in cases falling on Tahsildars generally was noted, with the remark that the number might be still further reduced in certain places. An extension of the number of special honorary magistrates was also indicated as desirable if native gentlemen of intelligence and repute could be recommended by the Commissioner.

SECTION IV.

Prisons.

General remarks.

40. The Committee referred to in the last Report have examined all questions connected with the jails of the province, and their conclusions, founded on the recommendations of the Calcutta Jail Conference of 1877, have been accepted generally, and are in course of adoption.

The establishment at Amraoti of one central jail for the province, with the reduction to the status of a district jail of that at Akola, and the enlargement of the four remaining district jails so as to admit of their accommodating prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one year, are measures which have been resolved on, and will be carried out as soon as practicable. One of the most important reforms of the year is the introduction of a system of classification, whereby prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are treated more according to the nature of the offence committed than they used to be under the old *régime*. "The system hitherto nominally in force," observes the Inspector General of Jails, "commences by putting all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment on an uniform level. The most depraved class of criminals, such as the professional poisoners, the coiners, and the habitual house-breakers have been considered to require no treatment different from that applied to the man who removes his neighbour's landmark, or who adulterates a drug, or disobeys a quarantine rule." Under the new system, this practice will, it may be hoped, wholly cease, and be replaced in all jails by more humane and rational arrangements.

Another measure of minor importance, which belongs, however, rather to the current than past year, is the elimination of the old temporary burkandaz guards. On this subject the departmental report contains the following remark:—

"There can be no doubt that the present system of increasing the number of burkandazes, as the number of prisoners increases, has a most harmful effect on discipline. A hanger about the jail is thus put in charge of prisoners with a knowledge that in a day or two he will be on the world again. Naturally he makes hay while the sun shines, and acts as post office, tobacconist, and general purveyor of comforts to the convicts from whose friends he receives a *quid pro quo*."

Increased attention has been paid to the exaction of task work from prisoners to the inspection of jails by Deputy Commissioners; and the Inspector General has issued some useful circular instructions, which include a revision of jail registers and returns.

Jail population.

41. The total jail population for the year was less than in 1877, but the daily average was greater. On the last day of 1877 there were 1,048 prisoners of all classes under confinement, during the year 3,342 were admitted, making in all

4,390. Of this number 3,432 were discharged. A comparison of the jail population for the past three years gives the following results:—

Class of Prisoners	Total Jail Population.			Daily Average.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Convicts ...	*2,940	*3,689	*3,129	898·59	930·20	998·40
Under-trial prisoners...	506	930	720	13·94	19·44	17·59
Civil debtors ...	88	78	91	7·74	7·25	8·51
Lunatics	27	21	†5	16·98	5·85	1·
Total ...	3,561	4,718	3,945	937·25	962·74	1,025·50

Of the 3,129 prisoners of 1878, 2,922 were males and 207 females; these were disposed of as under:—

	Males.	Females.
Released on appeal	47	6
Do. on expiry of sentence	1,775	139
Do. by order of Government ...	133	10
Escaped	15	...
Died	72	2
Total ...	2,042	157
Remaining on 31st December 1878 ...	880	50
Total ...	2,922	207

The number of those returned as released by order of Government is high, owing to 140 who had less than 90 days to serve to complete their terms of imprisonment having been released from the Akola Jail as a measure of sanitation, sickness and mortality prevailing to such an extent in that jail that it was deemed expedient to evacuate it for a time and form a convict camp in the district.

Prisoners in tahsilis

42. Besides the prisoners shown in the above statement, there were 503 (431 males and 72 females) who were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one week, undergoing their punishment at the tahsilis because their sentences were so slight that it was not worth while engaging police escorts to take them from the court of the Tahsildar to the district jail. The labour of taking a man to a district jail only to be released at its doors a day or two after admission is considered worse than useless, in that he cannot undergo any prison discipline on the journey.

Religion of prisoners.

43. Of the total number in jail at the close of the year, ·5 per cent. were native Christians, 17·6 per cent. Mahomedans, 73·8 per cent. Hindus, and 7·9 per cent. belonged to other castes. There were also two Budhists. Comparison with the figures under this and other heads of previous years has not been attempted, as the statistics collected for those years referred to convicts who were in jail *during the year*, while those for the year under review have reference to convicts in the jails on the last day of the year.

Age of prisoners.

44. A classification of their ages shows that convicts between 16 and 40 contributed 83·2 per cent. of the number on the last day of the year, and those between 40 and 60 13·9 per cent.: 10 were under 16 years and 17 above 60 years

Previous occupation of prisoners

45. 5·2 per cent. are returned as having been employed under Government, municipal or local authorities, 1·2 per cent. as possessed of a profession, 3·6 per cent. as in service or performing personal offices, 11·2 as engaged in agriculture and with animals, 1·9 per cent. as connected with commerce and trade, ·1 per cent as associated with mechanical arts and manufactures. The large residue of 76·8 per cent. figures under the head of Miscellaneous, which shows that most of the criminals came from a class who have no fixed employment.

* These figures do not include those prisoners who were received from, and transferred to, other jails.

† This number refers to females only, for whom there is no provision in the Lunatic Asylum opened at Amraoti in 1877. Moreover, the statistics of expenditure and sickness given in this section include these lunatics.

Out of the 50 female prisoners, 41 were married, two unmarried, four widows, and three prostitutes.

Terms of imprisonment.

46. Looking at the terms of imprisonment, it appears that 5·7 per cent. of the convicts remaining on the last day of 1878 were undergoing sentences not exceeding one month ; 21·7 per cent. were in for terms between one and six months ; 38 per cent. for terms above six months and not exceeding two years ; 13·6 per cent. above two and not exceeding five years ; 17·6 per cent. between five and ten years ; 1·2 per cent. for a term above ten years ; 2·2 per cent. were sentenced to transportation.

Re-convictions.

47. On the first day of the year under report, there were 160 old offenders ; of whom 65 per cent. had been once, 20·6 per cent. twice, and 14·4 per cent. more than twice before in jail. Of those admitted during the year, 438, or 20·33 per. cent. were in jail for offences previously convicted ; 283, or 64·6 per cent., of that number were in jail on one, and 155, or 35·4 per cent. on more than one occasion.

The Inspector General of Jails doubts the correctness of these figures, and apparently with good reason. The Judicial Commissioner has lately issued orders, which will, it is hoped, lead to a more perfect record of previous convictions against convicts being placed in the hands of jail officials simultaneously with the admission of habitual offenders into jails. In alluding to this subject in his review of the Jail Report, the Resident remarked : " as re-convictions in district jails, where only prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one year are confined, do not admit of comparison with those in central jails, it would seem that we are to accept, as not far removed from the normal state of things, the fact that 28 per cent. of the population in a Berar central jail are undergoing imprisonment a second time, undeterred by their first experience of prison life. Times of want and distress have been frequent, if not constant, among the poorest classes during the last three years, and may partly account for this ; the obvious presumption that prison life and labour have not been made as irksome and disagreeable as they ought to be, may account for still more ; and a still more cogent reason may be found in the apathy of the native character, which easily forgets past experience, however painful."

Thirty-four juvenile prisoners, *i. e.*, under 16 years of age, were admitted into jails during the year ; two of them on a second conviction. The juvenile reformatory is in the Akola Jail ; and the Inspector General of Jails was displeased to find on his inspection that the boys were " living in idleness, no work being exacted from them."

Escapes.

48. There were in all 11 convicts at large on the 31st December 1877 ; during the year 15 more made their escape, ten from inside and five from outside jail walls. Of these 15, 11 were re-captured ; consequently 15 are still at large ; but this number of escapes spreads over the last ten years. Carelessness in guards and warders is the usual cause of escape, but this has been assisted by defects in jail buildings, all of which have either been remedied or are in course of remedy.

Outbreak in convict camp.

49. In the Section on Police allusion has been made to an outbreak that took place in a convict camp, which it was found necessary to form on account of serious sickness in the Akola Jail.

" On the night of the 16th October," writes the Inspector General, " the convicts raised a shout and attempted to break out of their huts. The police sentries successfully suppressed the attempt, except in the hut occupied by about 30 life-prisoners. These made a determined rush and seven got out of the hut ; of whom one was felled by a policeman with the butt of his carbine, two more were almost immediately re-captured, and four got away. Of these four, two were re-captured by the police within a few days, and the other two still remain uncaptured."

Conduct and discipline.

50. The ratio of punishments to the average population was very high ; it rose from 27·5 in 1877 to 62·47 in 1878. This was owing to a percentage of 93·94 being recorded against the Amraoti Jail ; the convict weavers in which entered into a combination not to turn out more than a certain amount of drill per diem, because they knew that this work would be permanent, and that if they could establish a

low scale of task work, they would secure for themselves easy times for some years. But on comparison with what was turned out at other jails, it was found that they were working below par. This led to the infliction of corporal punishment so as to coerce them, a measure which eventually resulted in the out-turn being nearly double. Out of 625 offences committed by the convicts, 71·5 per cent. were in connection with work, 23·5 per cent. against prison discipline, and 4·8 per cent. for smoking or possession of forbidden articles. There was also one criminal offence, which was judicially dealt with. In 84·5 per cent. of the offences corporal punishment was awarded, in 7·9 per cent. solitary confinement with reduced diet, in 1·9 per cent. solitary confinement by itself, in 5·7 per cent. other punishments consisting of disagreeable and irksome tasks of various kinds.

Education.

51. The remarks made in the last Report under this head still hold good. Nothing was done during the year in the way of education in the two central jails, the recommendations of the Jail Conference having been only brought into effect after the close of the year. According to the returns received, there was in the Amraoti Jail a daily average number of 80 male convicts under instruction, while at Akola there were 345 males and 14 females. The Inspector General of Jails attaches no value to education as at present imparted in these jails, and states that it is a mere excuse for two hours' idleness. He adds,—" my judgment of the value to be placed on education as at present carried on is confirmed by the fact that the only results attained were that in the Amraoti Jail, out of 661 male convicts released during the year, four who could not read or write when they came into jail could read and write 'a little' when they went out. The prisoners released from the Akola Jail in 1878 all left it as illiterate as they entered it, a result, the Superintendent says, in noticing the fact, which is especially unsatisfactory, because it is true." The subject of education in jail is beset with difficulty ; but it is to be hoped that means may be found to teach persons who are imprisoned for a year and upwards to read and write more or less.

Employment of convicts.

52. The services of convicts as prison officials may, it is thought, be utilized to a greater extent, and with this object a system of marks for conduct has been introduced during the year. The average number of prisoners so employed fell from 30·47 in 1877 to 27·8 in 1878. Of the average number of prisoners sentenced to labour, 3·53 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 12·43 per cent. as prison servants, 60·56 per cent. on manufactures, and the remaining 23·48 per cent. on jail building and gardening. In the previous year these percentages were 4·01, 20·97, 56·31 and 18·71, respectively.

Health.

53. The year under report was extremely unhealthy, both as regards prison and free population. With an average daily strength of 1025·5 prisoners, the daily average sick was 45·92. In the preceding year these averages were 962·74 and 25·24. With 1,318 admissions into hospital, there were 78 deaths as compared with 15 in the previous year. This large increase is due to the high death-rate in the Akola Jail, where alone 64 deaths occurred, besides two casualties among lunatics. The state of this jail is the most unfavourable feature of the Annual Report. Defects of site and sanitation were accompanied by lax administration, which has been noticed with censure in the Resident's Review. Cholera and scurvy both effected a lodgment, and carried off 15 and 19 prisoners respectively ; a move into camp was necessary, and had the desired effect of checking disease. Scurvy prevailed all over the district, and cholera, as already mentioned, ravaged the province ; but the grain supplied to prisoners at Akola at one time was found by the Inspector General to be bad in quality, and the vegetables deficient in quantity. It is unnecessary to go into further detail here on the subject. A healthier season and more efficient management have since supervened.

For purposes of record it must be set down that the death-rate of the Akola Jail during the year was 13·6 per cent., the average of the remaining five jails being 2·1. The provincial rate consequently advanced from 1·5 in 1877 to 7·4 in 1878. The average rate among the free population of the district was, according to the Sanitary Report, 9·2.

In the Amraoti Jail the number of sick in 1878 rose to 604, double almost that of the previous year, and only twice exceeded in number in 15 years. There were

however, in this jail only six deaths. The four district jails at Yeotmal, Buldana, Ellichpur, and Basim,—the average number of prisoners in which varies from 20 to 30—show a bill of health not worse than usual, except, perhaps, at Yeotmal, which is said to be the best managed of all.

Civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.

54. The daily average number of civil debtors imprisoned was 8·51 ; of under-trial prisoners 17·59.

Expenditure.

55. The total expenditure on jails amounted to Rs. 81,495, which gives an average of Rs. 79-8-8 per prisoner. In the previous year this average was Rs. 69-4-1. The causes assigned for this high expenditure are :—

(*a*).—Increased average population.

(*b*).—Rise in prices of grain.

(*c*).—Failure of jail gardens to supply vegetables in consequence of failure of the wells in the hot season and excessive rain-fall in the monsoons, resulting in the necessity of purchasing them.

Of the increase of Rs. 14,819 in the year under review, Rs. 5,080-3-4 are due to increased population, and the remainder to high prices of food.

The following figures will show the difference in the cost under the several heads of jail expenditure during the past three years :—

	Total Cost.			Cost per Prisoner.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	17,591	28,466	37,593	18 12 3	29 9 0	36 11 1
Fixed establishment	21,895	21,974	22,339	23 5 9	22 13 2	21 12 11
Jail guards ...	8,167	7,734	7,220	8 11 5	8 0 6	7 0 9
Hospital charges ...	2,095	2,113	4,583	2 3 9	2 3 1	4 7 6
Clothing ...	3,078	3,258	4,280	3 4 6	3 6 0	4 2 10
Contingencies ...	3,099	3,131	5,480	3 5 0	3 4 4	5 5 7
Total ...	55,925	66,676	81,495	59 10 8	69 4 1	79 8 8

As a set-off against the expenditure of Rs. 81,495, a sum of Rs. 7,550 has been earned by the prisoners sentenced to labour, which gives an average of Rs. 7-10-8 each, which is better than in 1877, when the average was Rs. 7-6-5.

The net cost to the State thus fell to Rs. 73,945, and the average cost per prisoner to Rs. 71-14-0. The variations in the different jails in the profits shown from prison labour are very marked. At Yeotmal the profit per head was Rs. 30-8-8, while at Ellichpur it was Rs. 2-12-10. In the two central jails it stood thus :—

Amraoti	Rs. 9-9-0
Akola	„ 5-1-6

Without laying too much stress on these figures, it may be said that the results attained at Yeotmal show what can be done by—to quote the words of the Inspector General—"a careful attention to details, such as buying in the cheapest market and taking advantage of the most favourable terms for selling, and by taking trouble to provide labour for all convicts sentenced to labour." At the same time it is to be noted that at this same jail the ratio of punishments to average strength was only 11 per cent.; there was no want of discipline, and heavier taskwork was exacted than elsewhere.

The secret of all this lies in the supervision and management of the Superintendent.

Manufacture.

56. To secure similar results in a large central jail is no doubt more difficult of attainment. Some of the manufactures of the Akola Jail have a good local reputation, and should do a fair trade ; and during the year this jail, as well as that at Amraoti, has commenced to make up material for police clothing. Although the first year of experiment, the result is reported to have proved successful.

The material turned out is said to be stouter than that received from England, to be cheaper when the present rates of exchange are taken into consideration, and to be more lasting, although not so finely or regularly woven: the Inspector General is of opinion that it is honest, serviceable stuff, and is in all respects fitted for the use for which it is required.

57. The management of the Yeotmal District Jail alone, perhaps, affords room for unqualified commendation. There is not much to find fault with in the other jails, excepting that at Akola. The endeavours of the Inspector General to put matters on a right footing everywhere have resulted in many useful reforms, as already noted, and are worthy of all praise. General management.

SECTION V.

Civil Justice.

58. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 16,650, being less by 5,125, or 23·5 per cent. than in 1877. This decline in litigation is chiefly due to the cholera and cholera panic already mentioned which prevailed throughout the province, and led to several courts being closed for some weeks. Number of suits instituted.

The average proportion of suits instituted in the province was 1 to 133·7 souls.

59. 80·4 per cent. of the suits instituted were for money due. Of these 51·4 were suits on written obligations; 10·3 on unwritten obligations; 13·1 on account stated; 1·2 for money had and received; and 4·2 for goods sold. Claims for moveable property or value thereof were 3·8, against 4·3 per cent. in 1877, and for immoveable property 5·7, against 4·4 per cent. in 1877. Suits for damages decreased from ·81 per cent. to ·80 per cent. Nature of suits.

60. Judicial Statement B-VII. in the Appendices shows that out of 16,518, 25·4 per cent. were of a value not exceeding Rs. 20 per suit; 51·1 per cent. were for values varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; 19 per cent. ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500; 2·7 per cent. from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000, and ·012 per cent. from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 in value. There were 138 suits in which the amount of claim could not be stated. Value of suits.

61. The total value of property under litigation during the year was Rs. 23,51,574, as against Rs. 21,32,782 in 1877. The average value of each suit was Rs. 142-5-9. Value of property litigated.

62. The total cost of the litigation disposed of during the year was Rs. 2,60,502-3-4, against Rs. 2,80,835 in 1877. The percentage of cost to value in each suit averaged Rs. 11-1-3, against Rs. 13-2-8 in 1877. The average cost per suit was Rs. 15-8-2, against Rs. 13-0-7 in the previous year. Cost of litigation.

63. Including suits pending from the preceding year, suits re-instituted and rejected during the year, but excluding those transferred from one court to another, of which there were 1,214, the courts had altogether 18,242 suits before them, of which 16,872 were disposed of and 1,370 remained at the end of the year. Number of suits disposed of.

64. The manner in which suits were disposed of is shown below:— How disposed of.

Plaints rejected or returned...			120
Suits dismissed for default ...			940
„ withdrawn with leave...			327
„ compromised ...			2,485
„ decreed on confession ...			5,432
„ „ *ex parte* ...			2,133
„ dismissed „ ...			86
Contested	Decreed for plaintiffs ...	4,038	
	„ „ defendants ...	1,311	
			5,349
	Total ...		16,872

Of the contested suits 58 were decided by arbitration, against 91 in 1877.

Of suits shown above, 23·4 per cent. were disposed of without a decree being passed; 32·2 per cent. were decreed on confession; 10·8 per cent. were decreed *ex parte*. The proportion of suits contested was 31·1 per cent. Of these 75 per cent. were decided in favour of plaintiff, and 25 per cent. in favour of defendant.

Work done by each description of court.

65. The work entailed by the disposal of the civil suits was distributed among the various grades of courts as follows:—

	Total cases.	Per cent. of total cases.	Average No. of cases in each grade of court.
3 Small Cause Courts ...	4,127 ...	22·9 ...	1,375
21 Sub-divisional „ ...	10,706 ...	59·5 ...	509
14 District „ ...	3,104 ...	17·2 ...	221
6 Chief courts of districts ...	29 ...	·1 ...	4
	17,966		

Excluding cases disposed of by the Small Cause Courts, the judicial work of the year fell to the following extent on the different grades of officers:—

	Average No. of cases in each court.
Deputy Commissioners	4
Assistant Commissioners	152
Extra Assistant Commissioners	225
Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners	1,409
Attachés	253
Tahsildars	281

As usual most suits fell to the Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners. The Tahsildars had less than in the previous year.

Average duration.

66. The average duration of contested cases was 62 days, against 38 days in 1877, and in uncontested suits 22 days, against 21 days. The general average duration for all cases in the province was 42 days, against 26 days in 1877. These results are, in a great measure, due to the closing of courts, as already mentioned. But there are courts which have displayed a want of promptitude in the disposal of business, which has been duly commented on by the Resident from time to time when examining the judicial returns.

Witnesses.

67. The number of witnesses who attended during the year was 31,699, being 5,715 less than in 1877. 30,641 were detained one day only; 769 for 2 days; 202 for three days; 33 for four days; 45 for five days; 4 for six days, and 5 for seven days. No one was detained for more than eight days.

Execution of decrees.

68. There were altogether 15,720 applications for execution of decrees during the year, as against 20,601 in 1877. 25·2 per cent. of these were wholly executed; 16·6 per cent. were partially executed, and 39·8 per cent. were struck off without any execution being effected, while 2,863 were pending at the end of the year. The returns under this head show that in many cases an adjustment of the claims was effected before execution was fully carried out. Thus in 2,706 cases in which moveable property was attached, sales were effected in 1,292 instances only, and similarly out of 2,169 attachments of immoveable property, sales were held in 1,004 cases.

There were 991 attachments of land paying revenue to Government during the year, as against 1,054 in 1877; and sales were actually effected in 100 cases only. Temporary alienations in satisfaction of claims were effected by the Deputy Commissioners as Collectors in 169 cases, for periods from one to ten years, five cases, in which the period of alienation extended above ten years.

Out of 100 sales of land, the property in 75 cases was self-acquired, and in 25 ancestral. No ancestral land can be sold in execution of a decree without the

express permission of the Resident, which has been refused in the case of 30 applications submitted during the year.

69. The number of persons imprisoned for debt was 210, against 277 in 1877. Ten were in confinement at the close of the year. Civil debtors.

70. 126,083 processes were issued during the year, the fees levied on which amounted to Rs. 62,985-1-0. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the process service department was Rs. 53,834-12-4, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 9,150-4-8. Processes.

The amount realised by the sale of court fee stamps in the civil, criminal and revenue branches of the Administration was Rs. 1,93,986-5-0.

The aggregate income of the Small Cause Courts was Rs. 45,865-1-0, and the total expenditure, including the salaries of the judges and their establishments, was Rs. 49,320-10-2, showing a deficit balance of Rs. 3,455-9-2. The expenditure of the Akola and Khamgaon Small Cause Courts exceeded the income by Rs. 3,889-15-3 and 1,728-9-0 respectively.

71. The statement showing the caste of litigants presents no new features. More than 34 per cent. of the plaintiffs who filed suits during the year were Marwaris, while upwards of 36 per cent. of the defendants were Kunbis. Caste of litigants.

72. There were 92 pleaders practising in the courts of the province during the year, against 95 in 1877. Pleaders.

73. Including 77 cases pending from the preceding year there were 532 appeals for disposal by the Deputy Commissioners, of which 481 were disposed of and 51 remained pending at the end of the year. The average value of these appeals was Rs. 119 each, and the average cost of each case was Rs. 17-6-3. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 14-10-9. Appellate business.

260 appeals (including special appeals) were preferred to the Judicial Commissioner's court during the year, and including 65 pending from the preceding year this court had in all 260 for disposal, as compared with 293 in 1877. Of these 222, or 85·3 per cent., were disposed of during the year. The average value of each appeal was 614-6-8, and the percentage of cost to value Rs. 8-7-5, against Rs. 23-10-10 in the preceding year.

In the district courts of appeal the percentage of decisions confirmed was 52·2 ; of decisions modified 7·2 ; reversed 23·3. In the Judicial Commissioner's court the percentage of orders confirmed was 50·4 ; of orders modified 2·7, and of reversed 19·8.

In the court of the Resident 42 special appeal petitions were submitted, three of which were admitted, the remaining 39 being rejected.

Two of the three cases admitted were remanded for fresh decision, and in the third the decision of the lower appellate court was reversed.

Besides these, 19 miscellaneous applications were received, and these were all rejected.

74. The leading figures of the judicial returns have now been recorded in this Section as in that on Criminal Justice. In the Resident's published review of the Judicial Commissioner's Report they have received detailed comment, which it would be superfluous and tedious to reiterate here. The main defect of the judicial civil administration would appear to lie in the tardy manner in which a few courts, the judges of which are charged with other duties also, dispose of the suits which come before them. Proposals for relieving Tahsildars still further of the duty of trying civil suits are under the consideration of the Judicial Commissioner. General remarks.

SECTION VI.

Registration.

Changes in the Department.

75. The transfer of the charge of the Registration Department to the Inspector General of Police and Jails was noticed last year. During the year under report registration and sub-registration circles have been re-arranged, the object being to render them conterminous with the corresponding revenue divisions of districts and talukas. This rule, however, has not been observed, for special reasons, in the case of the sub-registration offices at Akola and Deulgaon Raja.

No. of Registration Offices.

76. The number of registration offices was 43, two less than in the previous year, as shown below:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Offices of District Registrars	6 ...	6
Do. of *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars ...	22 ...	19
Do. of Honorary Sub-Registrars ...	3 ...	2
Do. of Special or salaried Sub-Registrars.	5 ...	5
Do. of Rural do. ...	9 ...	11
	45 ...	43

Number of documents registered.

77. 14,639 documents were registered, 8·5 per cent. more than in the previous year. Of these compulsory registrations formed 66 per cent., and optional 34. There were 19 wills and written authorities to adopt. Compared with 1877-78, compulsory registration increased by 14·5 per cent. and optional fell by 1·5 per cent. The increase under the former head is thus accounted for by the Inspector General:—

"This increase is undoubtedly traceable to the high prices which, commencing in the previous year, continued to prevail during that under report, and meaning, as it does, that the cultivating classes have felt acutely the pressure of these high prices, is not a subject for congratulation.

"It may be wrong to say that high prices of agricultural produce have acted adversely on the producers of it: at first sight it would appear that such high prices ought to benefit them. But before this can be the case the crop must belong to him who raises it. If he has mortgaged the crop as security for advances received, not he but the mortgagee will get the benefit of the rise in prices.

"So far as I have been able to ascertain, the high prices have acted on registration in this way.

"The short cereal crops of 1877-78 threw the Kunbis more than ever into the hands of the money-lenders. The crops of 1878-79 have been again deficient, so much so that money-lenders instead of taking the growing crops as security, have only been satisfied by the fields themselves being mortgaged to them. For the same reason many cultivators have had to sell their fields; and in this way the number of deeds of sale and of mortgaged deeds of immoveable property falling to be registered has largely increased."

With reference to these remarks, the Commissioner of the Province writes:—

"The reason which the Inspector General assigns for the increase is, I have no doubt, substantially correct. Notwithstanding the great sums of money which high prices have brought into Berar, the times have been very hard for the indebted cultivator. On the other hand, it may be noted—

"First, that registrations of sales and mortgages of immoveable property have not increased more rapidly than registration of leases of such property, which ought not, I imagine, to be regarded as indicative of distress among the agricultural classes. It is not the indebted cultivator, I believe, who usually leases his land, but the well-to-do owner of several fields, who finds a money rent suit him better than the trouble of personal cultivation. Secondly, that the increase in the value of land which followed the settlement of land revenue could not but produce a considerable and not necessarily unhealthy increase in the number of transactions affecting land.

"I should also be disposed to ascribe part of the increase to the alteration which has taken place in the popular conception of the nature and import of the transaction by razinamah under Settlement Rule IX. made before the Collector. Formerly the proceeding before the Collector was regarded as the transfer itself, and no other mode of

transfer was recognized; now people begin to look upon the razinamah as a thing merely complementary to the actual transfer, which therefore they make by deed out of court."

The reason assigned for the decrease in optional registration is that the people become better acquainted with the law of registration, but the Commissioner is of opinion that it is due to the same cause as that explained at para. 52 of the Administration Report for 1871-72, and which is here reproduced:—

"Most of the documents registered in this province are obligations for the payment of money within a year, executed by cultivators in favour of money-lenders. The law of limitation amply covers the period of credit which the obligees will allow to the obligors. If payment be not made within three years, a court decree is easily obtainable, and thus additional time and security are obtained. Registration would carry with it but few advantages while the process is vexatious and troublesome."

Subsidiary work.

78. The progress in the subsidiary work of the department shows no retrogression. Against 10 wills and authorities to adopt in 1877-78 there were 19 in the year under report. The number of powers of attorney attested rose from 155 to 178, while refusals to register were almost the same as in the past year, *viz.*, 218. Appeals against these refusals were preferred in 15 cases, in 12 of which they were upheld. Registrations on payment of fine under Section 34 increased from 28 to 36, and application for copies of, and search for, documents continued to rise. During the year there were 609 such applications, against 538 in 1877-78, a fact which indicates that the people are learning to value the records of registration. Under Section 24 there were 9 registrations, against 6 in the previous year. No sealed covers were received during the year for deposit. The department was instrumental in bringing to light no less than 130 documents which were insufficiently stamped and were consequently impounded.

Value of property registered.

79. The aggregate value of property which changed hands during the year was Rs. 30,33,408, as compared with Rs. 27,01,818 in the previous year, showing an increase of 12 per cent. This increase is perceptible both in immoveable and moveable property. The following statement shows the fluctuations in the number and value of several descriptions of documents which have come under registration:—

	No. of documents registered.		Value of documents registered.					
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.			1878-79.		
Immoveable property.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Deeds of gift	56	84	11,745	9	0	15,395	8	4
Deeds of sale	5,185	5,459	8,42,954	8	7	9,58,662	7	10
Deeds of mortgage	4,836	5,595	12,85,930	9	11	14,78,127	1	9
Perpetual leases	174	93	1,874	0	0	1,365	13	9
Leases not perpetual	1,631	1,839	38,465	10	7	30,366	5	2
Premium and fines on above ...	...	...	2,35,881	8	3	2,76,451	11	7
Other deeds	142	117	28,783	1	10	15,533	0	5
Certified copies of decrees ..	17	8	7,604	6	6	1,684	0	0
	12,041	13,195	24,53,240	6	8	27,77,586	0	10
Moveable property.								
Deeds of sale	185	200	33,477	8	0	41,650	4	6
Obligations	461	372	1,13,434	0	0	1,03,048	10	0
Other documents	788	853	1,01,666	5	6	1,11,123	10	9
	1,434	1,425	2,48,577	13	6	2,55,822	9	3
Total ...	13,475	14,620	27,01,818	4	2	30,33,408	10	1

The average value of each document registered was Rs. 207, against Rs. 200 in the previous year.

Rural registration.

80. In the report for the last year, disappointment was expressed at the poor results attained in the rural registration offices. It has since been ascertained that this was due to the defective arrangements of the sub-registration offices. Out of the 9 sub-districts which were in existence, four consisted each of a single village or small town, while the position of the remaining five was not well chosen. These defects were removed during the year. The Inspector General of Registration, who inspected eight of these offices, reports that the quality of work, although not up to the standard of that done by the special or salaried sub-registrars who, for the most part, have had long experience, as clerks, of the working and rules of the department, is equal to that of the *ex-officio* sub-registrars.

Special Sub-Registrars.

81. The appointment of salaried sub-registrars has proved a decided success, 5,137 documents, or 174 more than last year were registered by them. They cost Rs. 4,877-1-2, while their receipts amounted to Rs. 12,435-4-9; there is thus a surplus of Rs. 7,558-3-7 over the expenditure.

Work done in each district.

82. The operations of the department in each district are exhibited in the following table:—

Districts.	No. of Registrations.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola ...	5,334 ...	12,185 11 6 ...	4,894 7 0
Amraoti ...	3,863 ...	9,008 13 0 ...	4,043 4 8
Buldana ...	2,274 ...	4,686 13 9 ...	2,391 6 10
Ellichpur ...	2,251 ...	5,267 9 0 ...	1,957 15 1
Basim ...	551 ..	1,295 6 6 ...	546 1 7
Wun ...	366 ...	1,091 7 0 ...	796 9 1
	14,639	33,535 12 9	14,629 12 3

Inspection.

83. The instructions which were issued during the year to secure better inspection of the registration offices proved effectual. The Inspector General visited all but eight Sub-Registrars' offices, while the District Registrars inspected all those offices which are in their respective districts at least once during the year, the only exception being in the case of Amraoti, the District Registrar of which place had not been able to visit three offices. Thus of the 43 offices 33 have undergone inspection, against 17 in the past year.

Financial results.

84. The financial results of the working of the department were very satisfactory, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income ...	26,650 14 10 ...	33,557 4 9
Expenditure ...	23,542 14 6 ...	20,544 14 3
Surplus ...	3,108 0 4 ...	13,012 6 6

To the amalgamation of the office of the Inspector General of Registration with that of the Inspector General of Police and Jails is due a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 5,023-14-10. The total balance to the credit of the department at the end of the year was Rs. 47,826-14-7.

SECTION VII.

Municipalities.

No. of Municipalities.

85. There has been no addition to the municipalities at Amraoti, Akola, Khamgaon, Ellichpur, and Basim, which continue as before, the non-official element preponderating in each, except at Basim, where the number of official and non-official members is equally balanced.

86. The table below gives particulars on this head, and in regard to population, income, and expenditure:— Population, income, &c.

	Population.	No. on Committee.		Income.	Expenditure.
		Europeans.	Natives.	Rs.	Rs.
Amraoti ...	23,410	10	7	46,027	34,693
Akola ...	14,606	6	19	10,963	9,200
Khamgaon ...	8,472	6	7	24,116	14,878
Ellichpur ...	27,782	3	11	13,055	13,082
Basim ...	8,531	3	9	3,034	2,634
Total ...	82,801	28	53	97,195	74,487

In the last report the total of population was 81,657, so that an increase of 1,936 at Amraoti and Akola, with a decrease of 792 at Khamgaon, are to be noted of the year under report. In regard to income, there was an increase altogether of Rs. 23,436 compared with 1877. In Ellichpur only was there any decrease, amounting to Rs. 1,231. This is the most populous town in the province, and its municipal revenue is certainly inadequate for its requirements. The Commissioner recommends, and the Resident has assented to, the introduction of an octroi duty on certain articles of commerce; and, in order to increase the revenue of other municipalities it is contemplated to extend the main source, the town fund, which is an assessment on incomes of Rs. 200 and upwards per annum, by lowering the limit of assessment to Rs. 100. In regard to the former of these proposals, it will be noticed that no octroi duty has hitherto been levied in Berar, and the experiment is only proposed now as Ellichpur is not on any line of traffic, and there is no fear of an octroi there degenerating into anything like a transit duty.

87. Berar municipalities have been enjoined to strive after more uniformity in their principles of taxation, and to get rid of petty cesses as far as possible. The total of their receipts under each head is compared below for the past two years:— Sources of income.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Mori pattee ...	...	943
House tax ...	434	564
Town fund ...	*25,814	34,935
Bazaar cess ...	10,742	12,032
Slaughter-house fees ...	1,585	1,594
Sale of building sites ...	1,264	1,740
Pound receipts ...	1,695	2,408
Cart tax ...	8,494	8,889
Cotton cess ...	9,043	13,497
Broker's license ...	973	1,060
Rent of land ...	4,022	6,668
Fines ...	564	1,050
Rents of houses, gardens, &c. ...	2,175	1,751
Payments for municipal service rendered to individuals ...	2,192	6,993
Miscellaneous ...	4,762	3,071
Total ...	73,759	97,195

* Note.—This sum includes realizations on account of Mori pattee and Latrine Cess of the Amraoti Municipality.

Expenditure.

88. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 66,580 in the previous year to Rs. 74,487, and was distributed in the following proportions:—

	Per cent.
Expenses of office collection and establishments	13·
Conservancy	23·6
Police	11·7
Construction and maintenance of roads	8·3
Drainage works	1·9
Original works	16·
Sanitary and charitable establishments	8·4
Education, science and art	2·2
Other public improvements	4·7
Miscellaneous expenses	7·1
Water-supply, watering roads and trees, lighting, registration of births and deaths	3·1

Year after year increased attention is being paid by municipal committees to meet the wants of the people in respect to their comfort and health.

SECTION VIII.

Military.

89. There is nothing to add to the account given under this head in previous reports. The garrison at Ellichpur consisted during the year of 909 men, of whom 126 belonged to the Artillery, 71 to the Cavalry, and 712 to the Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent. At the two outposts of Akola and Amraoti there were 178 and 126 men respectively, belonging to the Infantry.

SECTION IX.

Marine.

Nil.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

90. The area under cultivation was estimated at 6,495,935 acres, or 25,628 more than in 1877-78; 45,752 acres or ·8 per cent. were irrigated, the remaining 99·2 per cent. being under dry crops. The percentage of area under the principal crops is compared below for the past two years:— Area under cultivation.

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Jowari	40·15 ...	37·6
Cotton	32·12 ...	34
Wheat	8·11 ...	9·4
Gram	2·51 ...	2·4
Til	2·37 ...	2·8
Bajri	2·44 ...	2·7
Tur	1·40 ...	1·8
Rice	·48 ...	·4
Linseed	3·35 ...	2·5

91. With reference to the fluctuations in the area under jowari, cotton, wheat and gram, the Commissioner affords the following explanatory remarks:— Causes of increase and decrease.

"*Jowari.*—The decrease is general. In Wun it is very large indeed. The Deputy Commissioner ascribes the falling-off to the rotation of crops, cotton having this year largely replaced jowari, and to the fact that in many fields the seed was washed out of the ground. I judge, too, that the greater care taken this year in ascertaining the amount of cultivation in jagir villages has led to decrease. Last year all jagir land was assumed to be cultivated, and a large part of the error thus produced would necessarily fall under jowari. In all districts cotton seems to have gained at the expense of jowari.

"*Cotton.*—It is strange that cotton should have increased at the expense of jowari, for though its price was high, that of jowari was comparatively much higher. I have discussed the matter elsewhere.* In the year in which I write the movement has been reversed, and it looks as if the rotation system did produce fluctuation instead of leaving the aggregate both of cotton and jowari at the same level as it might at first sight be expected to do."

The area under cotton increased from 2,078,272 acres to 2,267,889 in the year under report. Cotton cultivation is reported to be now very near its maximum in Berar. Of the total area under cotton the ordinary Bani variety contributed 70·5 per cent., the Jari 28·5 per cent., Khandeish cotton ·7 per cent., and the American ·3 per cent. The total crop is set down at 831,082 cwts., and the aggregate value at something over 250 lakhs or Rs. 11⅓ per acre. The quality of the crop during the past season was above average, but the out-turn, 42 lbs. per acre, was abnormally low.

"*Wheat.*—The increase is no more than, considering the high prices, might have been expected."

"*Gram.*—Districts varied very much; in some seed grain was, it is believed, difficult to procure, otherwise high prices would have led to extended cultivation."

* A very interesting report on this main staple, for which Berar is chiefly famed, has recently been submitted by the Commissioner and published.

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

92. On this subject the Commissioner writes:—"The monsoon of 1877 had been singularly deficient, especially in August and September, and although rain in October and in the winter months had done much to bring up the aggregate fall of the year and to improve agricultural prospects, the short fall in the monsoon months had failed to reach the lower strata of the ground, the result being that in the first months of 1878-79 wells were drying up and trees and cattle perishing, and that, having narrowly escaped a disastrous failure of crops, we found ourselves in danger of a water famine. The scarcity of water in the Amraoti District was such that the contingency of having partially to abandon the Sadr Station suggested itself to the Deputy Commissioner, and that the people of some villages in the Amraoti District were driven to migrate with their cattle to the banks of the Wardha. The effect of another deficient monsoon no one ventured to contemplate. The monsoon of 1878 relieved all our fears. It began late and softly, but, once begun, the rain fell heavily and almost incessantly till about the 10th October when it stopped, and from that date till the monsoon of 1879, scarcely a drop of rain fell. Winter rains were almost entirely wanting. The character of the two years was thus in every respect dissimilar. In 1877, the aggregate rain-fall was small, the monsoon fall particularly light and interrupted by long breaks; winter rains were abundant. In 1878 the monsoon fall was very heavy and almost incessant; but that over, there was no more. The total fall was far above the average"—averaging 44 inches for the province, and varying from 57 in Wun to 36 in Akola.

"The characteristics of the year, as above described, had a marked effect on its agricultural results. The rain was so heavy that the seed was in many places washed away, so that whole fields had to be re-sown, and was so incessant that the people had no time to perform the most necessary agricultural operations. Kharif crops generally were injured by want of sunshine and excess of moisture; when a break did occur the demand for labour was extreme, and when agricultural labour was not paid for in kind, hired labourers secured large but short-lived profits at the expense of cultivators. In the Ellichpur District eight annas were offered for labourers, and three rupees for the use of a pair of bullocks. The close of the rains left the ground sodden with wet and choked with grass and rank vegetation, which made preparation for the Rabi crop more than usually difficult. The failure of the winter rains was a final disaster, and made the Rabi as poor a crop as the Kharif had been; frost also did some damage."

Locusts.

93. In October the Buldana District was visited by locusts. They appeared in 65 villages and damaged 6,507 acres of crop, of which bajri suffered the most. To arrest the plague, instructions similar to those in force in the Central Provinces were issued, but with little result; they left as they came, and did not re-appear.

Rats.

94. In this and in the Basim District rats also did some, though no very great, injury to the crops.

Agricultural experiments.

95. Experiments were made in the cultivation of wheat in the Ellichpur and Buldana Districts from seeds obtained from Cawnpur, the Narbadda Valley, and Jabalpur. In Ellichpur the result was a failure, while the report from Buldana is not very hopeful. In some talukas of the Buldana District orders were issued to continue the experiment as the soil is stated to agree with the foreign seed.

During the year the question of improving wheat cultivation was carefully discussed, and the results which have been arrived at show, in the opinion of the Commissioner, that experiments may be encouraged, but no attempt should be made to substitute imported for indigenous seed all at once and on a large scale.

Prices of produce.

96. The prices of food grains were even higher than in the previous year, and it is a matter for congratulation that such prices caused so little suffering.

"The custom," writes the Commissioner, "of paying farm labour in kind, and the great scarcity of labourers, helped the poorer classes through. The unfortunate thing is that high prices should have been in part caused by deficient harvests; in 1877-78 high prices were the effect of outside demand which benefited the cultivating classes. But even had the harvest been better, prices would not have greatly fallen, for there is no doubt that cultivators would have devoted their first surplus grain to replenishing stocks exhausted by the exportation of previous years, instead of bringing it to market. The partial failure of the crops of 1878-79 merely prolonged the period during which high prices must rule."

Land Improvement Act.

97. The provisions of this Act were made use of only in the southern districts of Buldana, Basim and Wun, where advances to the extent of Rs. 2,640 were made, of which Rs. 2,140 were for wells, and Rs. 500 for reclaiming and improving land. There were eleven applications, in seven of which the term of re-payment did not exceed five years. On these poor results the Commissioner observes: "Now, considering that the results of the operation of the Act in other provinces are but little more satisfactory than they are in Berar—in the Central Provinces only Rs. 4,025 were given last year—it would be unjust to lay the ill success indicated by the figures just given entirely at the door of the revenue officers. At the same time it is difficult not to believe that if Deputy Commissioners had personally exerted themselves very much in the matter, the people would not have taken more advantage of the provisions of the Act. None of the reasons which Deputy Commissioners have offered in explanation of their failure are either new or convincing, and considering how much Deputy Commissioners in Berar are in camp, the results of their exertions are especially disappointing. It cannot be that in great districts like Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur, *no one* will take Government help, and when the Deputy Commissioner of the first named district writes that applications were received which 'contained conditions which prevented compliance with them, such, for instance, were applications for grants to enable the applicants to repair or re-construct tanks, and the amount asked for was on enquiry found to be totally insufficient for the purpose, so to have given it would have been to waste money,' one would like to feel sure that the schemes which thus fell through were thoroughly examined by the Deputy Commissioner, and that the necessary amount of expenditure having been ascertained, the people were afforded an opportunity of revising their application."

At the close of the year there were six cases in which balances were overdue, but the total amount was only Rs. 117-8-0, part of which was subsequently recovered.

Stock, &c.

98. The figures below, based on an enumeration made by village officers, represent the number of cattle, &c., carts and ploughs in the province which remains much the same as in the previous year:—

	No.
Cows and bullocks	1,434,008
Buffaloes	294,778
Sheep and goats	391,959
Carts	99,687
Ploughs...	117,106

SECTION III.

Horticulture.

99. The public gardens at the Head Quarter Stations and at some of the Tahsili Stations continue to receive attention.

SECTION IV.

Forests.

Forest area.

100. According to the latest returns the forest area of the province consists of 4,462 square miles, classified in the following manner:—

State reserves	866
District do.	499
Unreserved forests	3,097

The policy of the Government is "to protect and improve the State reserves, while the district forests are available for the extension of cultivation and to yield pasture, grass, wood, and timber for the requirements of the people". The unreserved forest includes all land which has not been brought under cultivation, and it is under this head that the bulk of forest revenue appears. The State reserves enjoy almost complete rest, little produce being extracted from them except grass and bamboos. A revision of the boundaries of the Gugamal Reserve during the year brought about a reduction of 121 square miles in the area of demarcated State forests. In the reserved and unreserved forests there were some changes in the area which were, however, only nominal. One-fourth of the entire area of the province belongs to forest as thus exhibited:—

	Per cent.
Demarcated State Forests	4·8
Reserved District Forests	2·8
Unreserved District Forests	17·4
Total ...	25

The demarcation of all reserves, except that at Khelapur, has been completed.

Fire conservancy.

101. The efforts made in late years to put down fires in the reserves have been noticed before, nor were they less successful in the season under report. Attempt was made to protect 609,497 acres, and 555,037 were saved at a cost of one pie per acre.

Natural reproduction.

102. On this subject the Deputy Conservator writes thus:—

"The benefits of fire conservancy are now generally acknowledged throughout the Melghat, as indeed they could hardly help being, seeing how rapidly reproduction is extending, and I do not anticipate any difficulty in future in enforcing fire conservancy. The inhabitants of the reserves evince almost as much interest in the protection of the forests as the establishments themselves, and whenever a fire does occur, turn out to extinguish it without being called upon to do so by any of the officials.

"It is no exaggeration to say that inside the Bairagarh Reserve the jungle is now as thick again as it was ten years ago, and this is not caused by a growth of scrub or useless wood, but by the reproduction of the larger and more valuable timber trees, of which teak is one of the predominating kinds. Bamboos, too, have increased to a very large extent. In many places the bamboo has seeded and the ground is literally covered with the young growth. But everywhere the quality of bamboo has wonderfully improved, owing to the formation of a forest soil by the annual decay of grass, leaves and other vegetable matter."

"In some parts bamboos (*dendrocalamus strictus*) can be obtained almost as long and thick as the Kattang (*bambusa arundinacea.*)

Plantations.

103. There has been an increase of 344 acres under this head. The area now completely stocked consisted of 1,938 acres, of which 344 were added during the year. The total amount expended on plantations was Rs. 41,027, of which Rs. 3,219 were incurred in the year under report. Of this last sum Rs. 1,889, or a little over Rs. 5 per acre, were spent in enlarging plantations and the balance in weeding the plantations of former years and in maintaining nurseries. The outlay on plantations is less than in previous years, the reason being that natural reproduction of teak particularly in the Bairagarh Reserve, is increasing so rapidly that there is no longer

any real necessity for forming artificial plantations. Future operations will be still more limited, and will be confined entirely to open spots which contain no seed-producing trees, and which are not likely to become covered with a natural growth of wood for a very long time. Small plantations of neem and babul were also established at most of the thanas in the Bairagarh and Gugamal Reserves. These were originally formed on account of the scarcity of fodder for camels in the Melghat which principally subsist on these trees. During the rainy season about 300 acres of open land in the latter reserve were sown with neem and babul; the seeds germinated freely, but most of the plants are reported to have been cut down by frost in the cold weather; it is hoped that they will throw up fresh shoots during the approaching season.

Communications.

104. Last year it was mentioned that the first section of the Ellichpur-Pili road had been finished. It has now to be reported that, with the exception of surfacing and rolling, the second section has also been completed. The first 23 bridges and culverts of the 3rd section have also been finished. These two sections are expected to be ready by October 1879, when 19 miles of the road will be available for carts to enter into the forest reserve. Last year the cost of the road up to May 1878 was erroneously stated at Rs. 1,59,000 instead of Rs. 89,000. This sum has during the following twelve months risen to Rs. 1,66,345. The construction of feeders to this road has been commenced under departmental supervision. The Basim Road has been completed up to the Penganga Reserve.

Forest buildings.

105. The only buildings constructed during the year were a meteorological shed at Makhla in the Bairagarh Reserve at a cost of Rs. 449, and a thana in the Khelapur Reserve.

Water-supply.

106. The provision of wells in some of the forest tracts continues to receive attention. The tank at Makhla which was strengthened and improved last year, is reported not to have held out water later than December owing to the bund leaking in several places. This has been remedied during the year, and better results are anticipated in future.

Reserved district forests.

107. The area of the reserved District forests, which are under the control of the civil officers, consists of 322,468 acres, of which 24,203 comprise babul buns, and the remainder waste lands and mixed jungle. The babul buns are reported to be very unequally distributed, and orders have been issued to increase their number and area in those talukas in which their extension is needed. The revenue derived from the working of these forests amounted to Rs. 48,407-13-0, against an expenditure of Rs. 6,149-13-0, the net profit being Rs. 42,258-0-11. The Commissioner is of opinion that much remains to be done to regulate the use of the babul buns as fuel reserves of the utmost value, not only because they are close to the doors of the consumers, but also because the produce commands a high price. The attention of the district officers and the Deputy Conservator of Forests has been drawn to this point.

Unreserved district forests.

108. The Unreserved forests are also under the control of the district officers, with the exception of 920 square miles, which are in the Melghat under the direct management of the Forest Department. The result of the working of that portion of the Melghat forests which is under the Forest Department shows a decrease in the export of teak and an increase in unreserved wood. There is not much difference in other produce, except in grass and charcoal, which show an increase over the previous year. The revenue derived from the Melghat unreserved forests amounted to Rs. 99,367-2-9, and the expenditure to Rs. 31,446-12-4, while in the remaining unreserved forests in charge of the district officers the receipts aggregated Rs. 1,13,276-3-8, and the cost of management Rs. 13,826-1-1.

Financial results.

109. Financially the operations of the department show an improvement over the previous year as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Receipts. Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure. Rs.	a.	p.
State Reserves	24,618	4	10	37,246	13	10
District do.	48,407	13	11	6,149	13	0
Unreserved forests	2,12,643	6	5	45,272	13	5
Total 1878-79 ...	2,85,669	9	2	88,669	8	3

Of the total receipts, Rs. 1,23,985 were realized by the Forest and the remainder by the Civil Officers. Compared with the previous year, there is an increase of Rs. 6,438-10-10 in receipts, and a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 2,160-13-5; the year's transactions show a surplus of Rs. 1,97,000. The revenue from the State forests shows an improvement over the previous year, while the expenditure has also decreased.

Prosecutions.

110. Breaches of Forest Rules were slightly below the number of the previous year: 300 prosecutions were instituted, and in 266 conviction followed.

General remarks.

111. There are several points of interest in the Forest Report, the Commissioner's review of which shows that the administration of district forests called for the issue of definite instruction which has already been supplied in part. Dr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests has lately published a volume of suggestions with regard to Forest Administration which are under consideration, and will be extremely valuable for future guidance.

SECTION V.

Mines and Quarries.

112. During the year there were for sale 2,578 cwts. and 48 lbs. of salt of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,186-12-9; of this 1,025 cwts. and 7½ lbs. were sold for Rs. 1,067-5-7. Compared with the previous year, the sales fell as under:—

	Cwts.	lbs.		Rs.	a.	p.
1877-78	2,564	74	...	2,407	7	8
1878-79	1,025	7½	...	1,067	5	7
Total decrease ...	1,539	66½	...	1,340	2	1

This fall in the sales is ascribed: (1) to prevalence of cholera; (2) to high prices in the grain market; and (3) to increased import duties, which this salt has to pay to His Highness the Nizam's Government when it crosses the frontier.

During the year the management of the lake cost Rs. 519-14-10, against Rs. 619-0-4 in the previous year. The reductions which are now contemplated will still further diminish the expenditure. The heavy monsoon of 1878-79 retained abundant water in the lake, and prevented the salts from crustation and the dulla from ripening, the consequence being that the lake was not worked during the year.

The stock now in hand remaining unsold is 1,553 cwts. 40½ lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,119-7-2.

Altogether the results obtained in the management of this lake, which has always been noticed in the Annual Administration Report, are insignificant, and the question of leasing the lake again to a private contractor demands consideration.

SECTION VI.

Manufactures.

113. There are in the province 22 cotton presses in addition to three finishing presses and two ginning factories. As remarked in previous reports, the local manufacture has given way before the importation of English and Bombay-made piece goods.

SECTION VII.

Trade.

114. The annual Trade Report and statistics have still to be furnished by the Commissioner, so that no particulars on this head can be inserted here. This is much to be regretted, but as the whole subject of trade statistics in Berar is under careful review, and appeared to the Government of India to have been very imperfectly handled hitherto, it has not been found practicable to review the returns of the past year in time to admit of the principal results being recorded in this report.

Full information regarding the Cotton trade of Berar will be found in the special report on that staple already published.

SECTION VIII.

Public Works.

I.—General.

115. Appendix B., Public Works, gives details of allotments and expenditure under the main sub-heads of budget at each station in Berar. 94·4 per cent. of the total amount of the budget grants for the year was utilized, against 80·8 last year. The lapses* are due to the following causes:— Allotment and Expenditure.

* Military ...	Rs.	13,179
Civil Buildings ...	,,	16,445
Agricultural ...	,,	1,131
Communications ...	,,	27,757
Establishment ...	,,	9,855
		68,367
Deduct—		
Excess Miscellaneous Public Improvements Rs. 500		
Do. Tools and plant ,, 6,478		
Increase Suspense Account ... ,, 5,254	,,	12,232
Total net saving ...	,,	56,135

Military.—Rupees 8,000 were due to the abandonment of the Aurangabad water-supply scheme, owing to the latest gaugings showing that the source from which water was to be brought to the station was not sufficient for the purpose.

The remainder was saved under "Repairs."

Civil Buildings.—Of this lapse, Rs. 9,000 were due to the revised estimate for police buildings in Berar having been sanctioned by the Government of India late in the year. The balance is due to savings on completed works and repairs.

Agricultural.—The small lapse under this head is due to savings under "Repairs."

Communications.—This lapse is due to the sanction of the Yeotmal-Wun Road estimate having been delayed, owing to the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, questioning the necessity of constructing the line as a 2nd class road. The question was, however, finally decided in the affirmative.

II.—Military.

116. The important works of the year were:—

Completed:—

Hospital for Native Cavalry and Artillery at Bolarum.

Do. Native Infantry at Bolarum.

Enlargement of Magazine for Native Infantry at Bolarum.

Guard-room and Lock-up for Artillery at Ellichpur.

Cavalry Hospital at Aurangabad.

Guard-room and Lock-up for Artillery at Aurangabad.

Armourer's shop for Infantry do.

Alterations to the harness room and gun-shed at Hingoli.

Guard-room and cells for Artillery at Hingoli.

In progress :—

Armourer's shop for Infantry at Hingoli.

III.—Civil Buildings.

117. The following were completed :—

Additions to Yeotmal Treasury.

Accommodation for guards and peons at Chikalda.

Providing security against fire in the Residency Offices, Hyderabad.

Court-house, Hyderabad Residency.

The cost of these last two works was debited partly to Hyderabad Assigned Districts, partly to Imperial Revenue, and partly to the Abkari Fund.

Night closets to jails at Akola, Amraoti, Ellichpur and Yeotmal.

Four Dead Houses for dispensaries in East Berar Division.

Purchase of old travellers' bungalow at Amraoti and conversion of it into a Circuit House for Judicial Commissioner.

Six grants-in-aid to schools were made, aggregating Rs. 2,999.

In progress :—

Aurangabad Church.

Alterations to Executive Engineer's quarters at Basim, and building an office and workshops.

This was rendered necessary owing to the formation of the Central Berar Division.

Police Buildings.

Office for District Superintendent of Police at Basim.

Police school, magazine and store-room at Basim.

Police Stations at

Burroor, Kurha, Risod, Deulgaon Raja, Kingaon Raja, and Pathur.

Three of the old police stations were re-roofed, *viz.*, those at Malkapur, Shegaon, and Nandura.

IV.—Roads.

118. *Ellichpur-Pili.*—The 2nd section, six miles long, is nearly completed.

The 3rd section, nine miles long, was in active progress; the 4th section, seven miles long, was not commenced.

The usual difficulty was experienced in carrying on work in this unhealthy part of the district, and the working season is short.

Yeotmal-Darwha Road, 26½ miles long.—This was finished with the exception of a few small bridges and some metalling.

Khamgaon-Pathur Road.—The first section of this line, 14 miles long, was all but completed; the earthwork of the 2nd section, 8½ miles long, was completed, and the bridging and metal collection well advanced; the earthwork of the 3rd section, 11½ miles long, was half finished.

Khamgaon-Shegaon Road, 10 miles long.—This was completed, with the exception of two bridges and the final coat of metal.

Diversion of Akola-Hingoli Road at Pathur.—This was practically completed.

Chikli-Mehkar Road.—The 1st section of this, 14 miles long, was completed; the earthwork and culverts of the 2nd section, seven miles long, were finished, and metal collection in progress; the 3rd section, six miles long, was begun.

Widening Buldana Ghat.—The cutting and earthwork were all completed, only one culvert remained unfinished.

Basim-Pusad Road.—First section, 14 miles long, completed, except final consolidation of metal. Second section, 12 miles long, earthwork completed; culverts and metalling in progress.

Substituting culverts for causeways on the Buldana-Chikli Road.—This work was completed.

New culverts on the Khamgaon-Amrapur Road all finished.

Shanur raised causeway on Akola-Akot Road.—The extension of this was nearly completed.

The re-metalling of the Khamgaon-Amrapur Road was completed, and the usual repairs executed.

Bridges.

Morna bridge.—11 spans of 30 feet, at Medsi, on the Akola-Hingoli Road, completed.

Bridge over the river at Khamgaon, 5 spans of 18 feet, and branch line to Amrapur Road.—Half the arching of main bridge completed, the rest of the work finished.

Bridge of 3 spans 12 feet at Medsi, on the Akola-Hingoli road, completed.

Re-building bridge at Kheldah, on the Murtazapur-Karanja Road, in progress.

Inspection bungalows were in progress at Amana, Nandura, Shegaon, Mehkar, Pipalgaon, and Wadegaon.

V.—Works executed from Local Funds.

119. The budget grant was Rs. 3,19,838, of which Rs. 2,03,795 were utilized as below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Akola	48,612	7	11
Basim	10,512	4	8
Buldana	42,413	2	4
Ellichpur	37,331	12	7
Amraoti	46,327	8	11
Wun	18,597	5	1
Total ...	2,03,794	9	6

Tools, Plant and Establishment.

120. The expenditure under the head of Tools and Plant amounted to Rs. 15,478 and under Establishment to Rs. 2,06,907 classified as below :—

	Rs.
Direction	34,643
Construction	1,54,216
Accounts	18,128
Total ...	2,06,997

Or 22 per cent. on the total expenditure, against 24·6 last year.

VI.—Berar Railways.

120-*a*. These lines were worked and maintained by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, during the calendar year 1878. From 1st January 1879 the Company relinquished their charge, and the two railways have since been worked by direct Government agency, *i. e.*, under the supervision of the Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Dhond and Manmar State Railway, subject to the orders of the Resident.

The receipts and expenditure during the official year were as follows :—

Khamgaon Railway.

Receipts.	Rs.
Through the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, from 1st April 1878 to 31st December 1879 ...	27,788
By Government, from 1st January to 31st March 1879 ...	16,708
Total Receipts ...	*44,496

Expenditure.	Rs.
(1).—Payment to Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for working the line	13,692
(2).—Working charges from 1st January to 31st March 1879 ...	7,747
(3).—Maintenance charges	642
Total Expenditure ...	*22,081

Net profit Rs. 22,415, equivalent to 4·18 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 5,36,463.

Amraoti Railway.

Receipts.	Rs.
Through Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, from 1st April to 31st December 1878	50,157
By Government, from 1st January to 31st March 1879 ...	24,300
Total Receipts ...	*74,457

Expenditure.	Rs.
(1).—Payment to Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for working the line	25,069
(2).—Working charges incurred by Government, from 1st January to 31st March 1879...	7,007
(3).—Maintenance charges	597
Total Expenditure ...	*32,673

Net profit Rs. 41,784, equivalent to 8·55 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 4,88,639.

* These are only approximate.

VII.—Canals.

121. There is nothing to be said under this head, as there are no canals in the province.

VIII.—Telegraph.

122. An application for information on the working of the Government Telegraph Offices in Berar has elicited a reply from the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to the effect that as the question whether local authorities should notice the Telegraph Department in their Administration Reports is understood to be under consideration of the Government of India, compliance with calls made by Local Administrative officers for accounts of telegraph offices should be deferred.

IX.—The Post.

123. The post offices in Berar are under the control of the Chief Inspector of the Central Provinces.

The following statement shows the number of post offices, letter-boxes, rural messengers, and letter-box peons of the Imperial postal establishment:—

	No. at the close of 1877-78.	Opened during 1878-79.	Total.
Post offices ...	58 ...	7 ...	65
Letter-boxes ...	82 ...	24 ...	106
Village postmen ...	42 ...	20 ...	62

The total number of covers carried by the Imperial post increased from 854,437 to 1,175,315, and the number of covers which remained undelivered from 34,502 to 49,064.

The total cost of the Imperial postal establishment was Rs. 48,307.

In addition to the above, there are 10 district post offices and 34 letter boxes, besides 30 rural messengers. The working of this branch of the Postal Department shows that while the covers conveyed through the imperial post increased, those taken by the district post fell from 162,535 to 136,077; at the same time the number of covers undelivered rose from 8,520 to 9,398.

The total cost of the district postal establishment for the year was Rs. 10,467.

SECTION IX.

Irrigation.

124. *Ambona Tank.*—This was completed during the year.

Yeotmal Tank.—This was also completed during year.

Shegaon Tank.—Three-fourths of the earthwork was completed, and puddle wall nearly finished.

Improving Sakar Tank at Chikalda.—This was nearly finished.

The last three are purely water-supply tanks, and not intended for irrigation.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Preliminary.

125. Though the system of imperial and provincial services is not in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, yet under Financial Resolution No. 3,218, dated 10th October 1878, the incorporation of the transactions of local funds, with certain specified exceptions, in the general estimates and accounts has been ordered with effect from the year under review, *viz.*, 1878-79.

Total receipts and expenditure.

126. The following figures show the total receipts and expenditure of the province for the past two years, including the transactions of the incorporated local funds, the receipts and expenditure of the excluded local funds being also shown:—

Receipts.

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Civil	87,20,571 ...	88,53,833
Military	68,070 ...	21,755
Public Works	10,811 ...	20,937
State Railways	1,43,533 ...	1,14,776
Total ...	89,42,985 ...	90,11,301
Add excluded local funds	5,25,945 ...	5,70,398
Grand Total ...	94,68,930 ...	95,81,699

Expenditure.

Civil	36,38,387 ...	38,61,624
Military	33,65,158 ...	35,59,072
Public Works	9,06,363 ...	10,45,145
State Railways	63,105 ...	40,391
Adjusting payments to (incorporated) Local funds, *i. e.*, surplus of local funds	37,850 ...	56,034
Total ...	80,10,863 ...	85,62,266
Add excluded local funds	4,39,356 ...	4,56,297
Grand Total ...	84,50,219 ...	90,18,563
Surplus ...	10,18,711 ...	5,63,136

But by eliminating the figures of the excluded local funds, the resulting surplus of the revenues proper of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is Rs. 4,49,035, against Rs. 9,32,122 in 1877-78; this surplus is, however, subject to modification by the adjustment of transactions that may be communicated hereafter to the Account Department.

(a).—Provincial Revenue and Finance.

Land revenue.

127. The demand for the year was Rs. 62,78,510, of which Rs. 62,70,950, or 99·8 per cent. were realized, leaving Rs. 7,560 still to be collected. The small balance at once indicates the ease with which the demand was met by the ryots. The actual amount which appeared in the books of the Deputy Accountant General was Rs. 63,01,557, against Rs. 61,63,482 in the previous year. Of the former sum Rs. 62,74,703 were on account of land revenue proper, and Rs. 26,854 on account of miscellaneous land revenue.

128. At the close of 1877-78, there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 41,952, of which Rs. 41,763 were on account of land revenue proper, and Rs. 189 on account of miscellaneous land revenue. Of the sum of Rs. 41,952, Rs. 16,492 were realized, and Rs. 11,115 remitted, leaving Rs. 14,345 still to be collected. Demand of previous years.

129. Including the balances, of previous years, the sum actually remaining to be adjusted was Rs. 21,906 of which:— Total revenue balance.

Rs. 6,780 are in train of liquidation.
" 10 " doubtful.
" 1,084 " nominal.
" 14,032 " irrecoverable.

130. Compared with 1877-78, there was a general diminution in the number of coercive processes issued, in regard to which the Commissioner offers the following remarks:— Coercive processes.

"*Writs of demand.*—The districts of Amraoti and Wun showed a number of writs of demand last year; this year they show none, and Ellichpur is almost the only district that now enters them. They seem, however, to have been for the most part wrongly issued, that is, Tahsildars issued them the *very day* after a balance accrued in their books, and when, as frequently happened, the money was in the hands of Patels. It seems likely that the Tahsildar treated the Patel as the defaulter, for they could not well have known what Khatedars were in fault on the day after default occurred.

Persons summoned to the Tahsili.

"This mode of realizing was employed only in Amraoti and Ellichpur. The figures in the last named district show a large increase over last year, but the truth probably is that last year the return was imperfect.

Attachment and sale of personal property.

"In respect of the balances of the current year this process was more resorted to than in 1877-78, but although 740 orders of attachment were issued, only 42 were executed, and in only six cases were sales actually effected.

Sales of fields for arrears due thereon.

"There has been a most satisfactory decline in the number of cases in which this last process was resorted to: only 12 fields were attached for the demand of the year, one of which was not sold. In last year's report I stated that fields never came to the hammer unless they are practically valueless, and that consequently the sale price is always extremely low. The 11 fields sold this year, the survey assessment of which was Rs. 107-1-0, brought in but Rs. 99-2-0.

"It is," continues the Commissioner, "matter for well founded satisfaction that a revenue of more than 62 lakhs was collected with only that amount of coercion which is involved in issuing 385 orders to pay, sending for 150 persons to Tahsils, selling personal property in 6 cases, and selling 11 valueless fields. I doubt whether any province in India could show better results."

131. There is no revenue under this head, as there are no canals in the province. Canal revenue.

Sources of Provincial Revenue other than Land Revenue.

132. No customs duties are levied in the province. Customs.

133. As stated in the last Report, the cultivation of the poppy and the export of opium have been prohibited. The new rules therein alluded to have been brought into force from August 1879. Under orders received from the Government of India all opium imported into the province has to pay a duty, which will fix the minimum wholesale price of the drug in Berar at Rs. 20 per seer, up to the 31st March 1880, after which Berar importers will have to pay the imperial pass duty at Indore, which duty, will, however, be credited to Berar. The sale of opium and drugs rose from Rs. 1,64,414 in 1877-78 to Rs. 1,98,155 in the year under report. This increase of Rs. 33,741 is ascribed to the fixed wholesale price just mentioned, which, it is believed, proved in every way a success, because retail vendors being for the first time able to foresee exactly the price at which opium would be procurable throughout the year, bid more at the recent sales than they ever did before. Fears have been expressed lest the great rise in the price of Opium.

opium should induce smuggling across the southern frontier from the Nizam's Dominions, but it is hoped this apprehension will not be realized, as His Highness' Government has in contemplation arrangements for the proper control of opium cultivation and the levy of duty on the drug at Hyderabad, which will tend to equalize the selling price in His Highness' territory with that in Berar.

The question of compensating the Berar cultivator who has been affected by the prohibition of poppy cultivation is under consideration.

Salt.

134. The mileage rate on salt imported by railway from the Bombay Presidency into Berar having been abolished from 1st January 1878, as explained in para. 150 of the last Report, there has been no receipt under this head in the year under report. The question of re-opening the manufacture of salt in Berar has been abandoned after full consideration by the Government of India.

Excise.

135. Including the receipts from opium and drugs, this branch of the revenue increased by Rs. 1,35,148 during the year under report. The right to vend liquor, opium, and drugs within certain defined circles is sold yearly by auction in each district; and the increase just mentioned is ascribed to certain changes in the conditions on which the sales were held, and which had a decided effect in stimulating the biddings at the auction, more especially at a time when food grains were sold at almost famine prices and there was no prospect of reduction. The following figures compare the revenue for the past two years :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.
Country spirits	7,76,758 ...	8,40,182 ...	63,424
Opium and drugs	1,64,414 ...	1,98,155 ..	33,741
Tari	17,316 ...	59,649 ...	42,333
Foreign spirits	6,416 ...	2,066 ...	...
	9,64,904	11,00,052	1,39,498
Deduct—			
Decrease under "Foreign spirits"	...	...	4,350
Total net increase	...	...	1,35,148

The incidence of the revenue per head of population rose from 6 annas 10 pies to 7 annas 10 pies; the number of shops for sale of country spirits from 1,391 to 1,405; for tari from 460 to 981, and for opium from 514 to 524. No licenses were issued for the wholesale vend of foreign spirits, which were sold by retail in 19 shops, against 17 in 1877-78.

The excise revenue credited in the books of the Deputy Accountant General was Rs. 10,80,182, against Rs. 9,88,684 in the previous year.

Provincial rates.

136. This head for the first time appears in the accounts of this Administration under the orders referred to in the opening para. of this Chapter, and is composed of rates and cesses of the incorporated local funds, while the rest of the revenue of these funds has been distributed under their appropriate heads, such as Police, Education, &c., in accordance with para. 56 of the Financial Statement of the Government of India for 1879-80, referred to in Financial Resolution No. 1344, dated 19th March 1879. The receipts under Provincial Rates amount to Rs. 4,23,217, against Rs. 4,83,799 in 1877-78, being a nominal decrease of Rs. 60,582, as in the year 1877-78 the one per cent. road cess on land revenue, inclusive of the road cess on all jagirs and inams held rent free, amounting to Rs. 70,653, is included in the sum of Rs. 4,83,799, while in the year under review no deduction for roads has been made from land revenue. The present procedure is to credit land revenue in gross, the expenditure on account of roads and tanks, for which the one per cent. was assigned, being finally charged to Public Works.

The figures for the past two years are given below:—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
(1).—One per cent. road cess. (2).— Do. on all jagirs and inams held rent free ...	70,658	...
		4,296
(3).—Village cess (Jaglia,) at 1 anna per rupee ...	3,38,446	3,44,216
(4).—One per cent. educational cess ...	74,695	74,705
Total ...	4,83,799	4,23,217

137. The actual amount brought to credit under Stamps in the books of the Deputy Accountant General during the year under report was Rs. 4,72,515, against Rs. 5,14,192 in 1877-78, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,677, but the revenue in 1878-79 is in excess of other previous years as noted below:— Stamps.

	Rs.
1874-75 ...	4,09,875
1875-76 ...	4,30,100
1876-77 ...	4,47,624
1877-78 ...	5,14,192
1878-79 ...	4,72,515

The falling-off in 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78, was under Court Fee Stamps, and therefore due to a decline in civil litigation; there was an increase under sale of general stamps, principally in one anna receipt and impressed stamps. The following figures show the fluctuation under each sub-head:—

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs
Sale of general stamps ...	1,73,596	1,93,335	19,739	...
Do. of court fee do. ...	3,36,252	2,76,165	...	60,087
Duty on impressing documents ...	827	396	...	431
Fines and penalties ...	3,397	2,525	...	872
Miscellaneous ...	120	94	...	26
Total ...	5,14,192	4,72,515	19,739	61,416
Deduct increase ...				19,739
Net decrease ...				41,677

The number of stamp vendors rose from 151 to 172. Of the latter, 26 were at head-quarters of districts, 65 at tahsil stations, and 81 at other towns and villages. To provide increased facilities for the purchase of stamps it is proposed to appoint rural sub-registrars and post masters stamp vendors.

138. The revenue under this head remained steady, as shown by the following results:— Law and justice.

	Rs.
Recorded figures of 1878-79 ...	1,44,814
Actuals in 1877-78 ...	1,35,932
Increase in 1878-79 ...	8,882

The following table gives the actuals for the past two years under the main sub-heads:

	1877-78. Rs.	1878-79. Rs.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	11,466	12,344
Sale proceeds of jail labour, manufactures, &c. ...	31,030	36,475
Court fees realized in cash ...	779	184
Registration fees ...	26,652	33,471
General fees, fines, &c. ...	62,478	58,088
Miscellaneous ...	3,527	4,252
Total ...	1,35,932	1,44,814

Police.

139. Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 3,808 as compared with the actuals for 1877-78, due to an adjustment of Rs. 3,990, being the value of ordnance stores returned by the Police Department to the Hyderabad Contingent Ordnance Magazine. The receipts under this head, amounting to Rs. 32,222, being principally contributions from municipalities and railway companies towards the maintenance of police in municipalities and at railway stations, are not subject to much variation.

Education.

140. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,090 principally under contributions from the education cess fund. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 29,088.

Interest, and Superannuation contributions.

141. The trifling fluctuations under these heads call for no remark.

Miscellaneous.

142. The receipts under this head are of a miscellaneous or fluctuating character as the name implies, and vary yearly; the recorded figures of 1878-79 amount to Rs. 79,638, against Rs. 37,091 in 1877-78; the fluctuations under the various sub-heads are noted below, showing a net increase of Rs. 42,547:—

Increases.	Rs.	
1. Gain by exchange	16,212	
2. Premium on bills	16,354	
3. Premium on money orders	1,917	
4. Lapsed money orders	1,597	
5. Unclaimed deposits	9,584	
6. Miscellaneous receipts, local	2,260	
		47,924
Less Decreases.		
7. Sale of old stores, &c.	4,675	
8. Receipts Government printing	59	
9. Miscellaneous fees, fines, &c.	368	
10. Miscellaneous receipts	275	
		5,377
Net increase ...		42,547

Item 1. Gain by exchange, Rs. 16,212, is due principally to the adjustment in the payment of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway claims, in the exchange of Halli Sicca Rupees for Government Rupees between the Hyderabad Political and Civil Treasuries, and of recoveries from the Political Treasury on account cash adjustment of inland money orders previously paid by the Berar Circle, effected between the market rates of the day and 116-14-6 the par or assay rate. Item 2. Premium on bills, is the premium realized in the issue of Hyderabad Bills on Bombay. Item 5. Unclaimed deposits, is the transfer in account to revenue from deposits items remaining unclaimed after the lapse of certain periods. The remaining items call for no special remark.

Military receipts.

143. These receipts appertain wholly to the Hyderabad Contingent, and amounted to Rs. 21,755, against Rs. 68,070 in 1877-78; the decrease in the year under report occurs chiefly in the item of ordnance stores returned to the arsenals of the Madras Presidency. The remaining items are trifling in amount.

Public works revenue.

144. The receipts under this head are chiefly composed of rents for public buildings. They amounted to Rs. 3,895, against Rs. 6,761 in 1877-78, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,866.

State Railways.

145. The revenue realized from the working of the Khamgaon and Amraoti Branch lines amounted to Rs. 1,14,776, against Rs. 1,43,533 in 1877-78, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,757.

Disbursements.

146. The entire charges for the year under report, exclusive of the excluded local funds, as already shown at para. 126 of this Chapter, aggregate Rs. 85,62,266

and, compared with the previous year, exhibit an increase of Rs. 5,51,403 as particularized in the following table:—

	Actuals, 1877-78.	Recorded figures, 1878-79.	Increase in 1878-79.	Decrease in 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil	36,38,387	38,61,624	2,23,237	...
Military	33,65,158	35,59,072	1,93,914	...
P. W. Ordinary	9,06,363	10,45,145	1,38,782	...
State Railways	63,105	40,391	...	22,714
Adjusting payments to (incorporated) local funds, *i. e.*, surplus of local funds ...	37,850	56,034	18,184	...
Total ...	80,10,863	85,62,266	5,74,117	22,714
Deduct decrease ...	...	...	22,714	
Net increase ...	..	...	5,51,403	

The large increase in Civil charges occurs principally under Land revenue, Law and Justice, Medical, and Superannuations, while there is a decrease under Police. These fluctuations are noticed separately below.

147. The charges under this head include interest on District Savings Bank accounts, adjusted on intimations made to the Deputy Accountant General by the Comptroller General; there are only two Savings Banks in the Assigned Districts, one at Akola and the other at Amraoti. The interest charges on the balances held by these banks amounted to Rs. 2,732, and a sum of Rs. 1,065 was paid to certain salt well contractors for interest due to them; hence the actuals show an increase of Rs. 1,332 as compared with 1877-78. Interest on other accounts.

148. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 37,269, against Rs. 37,643 in 1877-78, and the small decrease of Rs. 374 calls for no special remark. Refund and drawbacks.

149. This head shows an increase of Rs. 2,19,883 as compared with the actuals for 1877-78, and is chiefly due to meeting arrear claims of village officials, which remained unpaid at the close of 1877-78. Land revenue.

150. The charges under this head show a decrease of Rs. 2,618 as compared with the actuals for 1877-78, and call for no special remark. Forest.

151. The actuals for the year amounted to Rs. 16,739, against Rs. 17,670 in 1877-78, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 931. Stamps.

152. The charges under this head are on account of district dâk establishment, and are slightly in excess of the previous year by Rs. 140. Post office.

153. The actuals for the year under report are Rs. 2,08,137, against Rs. 2,01,503 in 1877-78, showing an increase of Rs. 6,634. The bulk of this increase occurs under Resident's civil treasury and Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Administration and Public Departments.

154. The sum charged under this head was Rs. 13,495, or Rs. 823 in excess of the previous year, and is due to the adjustment of certain arrear charges appertaining to the Cotton Commissioner for Central Provinces and Berar, which appointment does not now exist. Minor Departments.

155. The actuals for 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 3,12,787, against Rs. 2,88,635 for 1877-78, showing a net increase of Rs. 24,152 in the former year. The Law and justice.

increases occur under; (1) *Judicial Commissioner* owing to, in 1877-78, that officer performing the conjoint duties of Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner for about five months, and the allowances in 1877-78, consequently, debited to 16. Administration and Public Departments; (2) *District jail supplies*, chiefly in the item of rations; and (3) *Jail manufactures*, in the item of raw materials and stores. There are some decreases under (4) *Civil and sessions courts* under various details; under (5) *Jails*—inspection and general superintendence, owing to the transfer of the office of Inspector General of Jails to the conjoint office of Inspector General of Police, Jails and Registration; under (6) *Registration Department* in the salary of the Inspector General of Registration, owing to the transfer of that office to the conjoint office of Inspector General of Police, &c., above referred to; and under (7) *Convict charges* at Port Blair, owing to the charges for the year under report not having yet been communicated by the Comptroller General, the annual cost being about Rs. 12 to 14,000.

Police.

156. The actuals for 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 7,77,363, against Rs. 8,35,928 for 1877-78, showing a decrease of Rs. 58,565; of which Rs. 44,241 occurs under District Executive Force in the item of arms and accoutrements; the cost of arms, &c., for the entire police force, amounting to Rs. 44,564, having been adjusted in 1877-78; the charge under this head in 1878-79 is nominal, *viz.*, Rs. 323. There is a decrease of Rs. 10,444 also under Village Police in the item of village watchmen as compared with 1877-78. It may here be noted that the charges of the police funds, (1. General Police Fund, and 2. Chowkedari Cess) amounting to Rs. 2,87,130, against Rs. 2,98,224 in 1877-78, are, under the incorporated system, included under 19. Police.

Education, science and art.

157. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 2,76,415, against Rs. 2,76,158, and the small increase calls for no special remark. The actuals under this head include, under the incorporated system, the charges of the educational fund, amounting to Rs. 58,993, against Rs. 61,134 in 1877-78.

Ecclesiastical.

158. The actuals for 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 7,942, against Rs. 8,166 in 1877-78. The small decrease of Rs. 224 occurs under church establishments and travelling allowance.

Medical services.

159. The charges under this head rose from Rs. 1,08,495 in the past, to Rs. 1,38,313 in the year under report. The increase occurs principally under Vaccination and Hospitals and Dispensaries, the charges of which have been transferred from local funds to the general revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under Home Department order No. 575, dated 19th October 1878. There is also an increase in the salary of Sanitary Commissioner, which was formerly debited to Law and Justice, and Medical Services, but is now wholly debited to the latter head.

Stationery and printing.

160. The actuals for 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 50,532, against Rs. 45,745 for 1877-78, showing an increase of Rs. 4,787, chiefly owing to the purchase of materials and stock for the Resident's printing office.

Allowances and assignments, &c.

161. The actuals for 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 1,60,401, against Rs. 1,65,448 for 1877-78, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,047, which occurs principally under Mahratta Salianadars.

Superannuations, &c.

162. Compared with 1877-78 there is an increase of Rs. 16,548, due partly to fresh pensions sanctioned during the course of the year, and to the grant of a bonus of Rs. 12,000 to Mr. C. Hordern, late Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti.

Miscellaneous charges.

163. The actuals for 1878-79 amounted to Rs. 82,866, against Rs. 96,247 in 1877-78. The net decrease of Rs. 13,381 occurs under loss by difference of exchange and discount on supply bills; the fluctuations, under the other sub-heads balance each other.

164. The several heads under which the military charges rose will be seen from the following comparison:— Military expenditure.

	Actuals, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Army and garrison staff ...	40,543 ...	39,874 ...	... ...	669
2. Administrative staff	1,509 ...	1,499 ...	... ...	10
3. Regimental pay, &c.	21,72,681 ...	21,58,282 ...	... ...	14,399
4. Commissariat establishments, &c....	5,75,474 ...	7,68,904 ...	1,93,430 ...	...
5. Stud and remount establishment ...	8,417 ...	10,475 ...	2,058 ...	...
6. Clothing establishment, &c. ...	30,853 ...	35,046 ...	4,193 ...	...
7. Barrack do.	47 ...	45 ...	... ...	2
8. Administration of martial law ...	3,659 ...	3,687 ...	28 ...	...
9. Medical establishments ...	27,755 ...	25,896 ...	... ..	1,859
10. Ordnance do.	1,12,555 ...	1,75,342 ...	62,787 ...	...
14. Miscellaneous services ...	1,46,868 ...	1,05,148 ...	... ...	41,720
16. Rewards for military services ...	6,780 ...	8,561 ...	1,781 ...	...
18. Military pensions, &c.	2,29,609 ...	2,18,603 ...	... ...	11,006
19. Widows' pensions, &c.... ...	8,408 ...	7,710 ...	... ...	698
Total ...	33,65,158	35,59,072 ...	2,64,277 ...	70,363
Deduct decrease ...	... ...	... ...	70,363	
Net increase ...	... ...	... ...	1,93,914	

The largest item of increase is under 4. Commissariat Establishments, supplies and services, Rs. 1,93,430 on account of compensation for dearness of provisions to men, and for dearness of grain for horses and ponies of the Hyderabad Contingent, and the next large increase is under 10. Ordnance Establishments, &c., due to the supply of ordnance stores to the Hyderabad Contingent by the arsenals of the Madras Presidency. The decrease under 3. Regimental Pay, Allowances, &c., is due to the pay of a detachment of No. 3 Cavalry absent on field service on the frontier, not having been drawn with that Regiment while so absent. The very large decrease under No. 14. Miscellaneous Services occurs in the item of gratuities to discharged native soldiers. The decrease under 18. Military Pensions is partly due to the pensions to retired officers paid in England for the last two quarters of the year not having as yet been communicated to the Deputy Accountant General for adjustment. The remaining items call for no special remark.

165. The charges under this head are divided as follows:— Public works expenditure.

	Actuals, 1877-78.	Actuals, 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public Works ordinary	8,07,597 ...	9,43,865
2. Do. District Public Works ...	... ...	55,405
3. Local Fund Public Works	98,766 ...	45,874
Total ...	9,06,363 ...	10,45,144

The first item, Public Works ordinary, is controlled directly by the Public Works Department; the second item, Public Works ordinary—District public works, is the expenditure incurred by district officers against the one per cent. assignment of the gross land revenue for village roads; and the third item, Local Fund Public Works, is also the expenditure incurred by district officers from the assets of the incorporated local funds, separately allotted for public works expenditure.

166. The actuals amounted to Rs. 40,391, against Rs. 63,105 in 1877-78, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,714, which occurs under working expenses. State Railways expenditure.

(b).—Revenue and Finance other than Provincial.

Local funds.

167. The following is an abstract summary of the total income and expenditure of the excluded local funds, contrasted with the figures of the previous year:—

Class of Funds.	Income. 1877-78.	Income. 1878-79.	Expenditure. 1877-78.	Expenditure. 1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Town fund ...	2,04,923	2,07,538	1,55,473	1,38,825
Bazaar cess ...	1,03,115	1,01,333	66,745	72,977
Municipal funds ...	74,245	96,431	66,809	75,093
Hyderabad Contingent bazaar funds ...	1,43,662	1,65,096	1,50,329	1,69,402
Total ...	5,25,945	5,70,398	4,39,356	4,56,297
Opening balance ...	3,10,459	3,97,048	...	...
Closing do. ...	...	...	3,97,048	5,11,149
Grand total ...	8,36,404	9,67,446	8,36,404	9,67,446

Money Order Department.

168. The following summary shows the transactions of the Money Order Department in the year under report as compared with the preceding year:—

	Orders issued. Number.	Orders issued. Value.	Orders paid. Number.	Orders paid. Value.	Proceeds. Commission.	Proceeds. Lapsed Orders.	Proceeds. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78 ...	9,155	3,69,819	2,409	1,22,287	4,243	115	4,358
1878-79 ...	7,211	2,91,528	2,007	65,780	6,160	1,713	7,873
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	1,917	1,958	3,515
Decrease ...	1,944	78,291	402	56,507	...	...	...

This statement refers to issues and payments of inland money orders only. The figures of 1878-79 show that the issues and payments have fallen off both in number and value of orders. The largest decreases occur in Bolarum, Ellichpur, Amraoti, Basim, and Hyderabad.

The average value of each order issued was Rs. 40-6-10, against Rs. 40-6-4 in the previous year, and the average value of each order paid was Rs. 32-12-5, against Rs. 50-12-2 in 1877-78.

Earnings, charges and profits of the Department.

169. The earnings, charges, and profits of the department for the past two years are given in the following table:—

Years.	Commission and lapsed orders. Rs.	a.	p.	Charges. Rs.	a.	p.	Profits. Rs.	a.	p.
1877-78 ...	4,358	7	0	6,414	4	10	2,055	13	10
1878-79 ...	7,873	0	1	7,483	6	3	389	9	10

The profit of Rs. 389-9-10 in 1878-79 is due to the circumstance of the recovery, in that year, from the Imperial Government of the one per cent. commission on money orders of other circles including overland money orders paid by the Berar Circle from April 1875 to February 1879, amounting to Rs. 2,790-8-1; but for this adjustment the year's transactions would have resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,400-14-3.

Overland money orders.

170. The following table shows the transactions in overland money orders, both as regards issues and payments, for the past two years:—

Years.	Issues including commission. Rs.	a.	p.	Payments. Rs.	a.	p.
1877-78 ...	28,535	12	10	2,974	12	7
1878-79 ...	21,497	0	9	2,188	14	3
Decrease in 1878-79 ...	7,038	12	1	785	14	4

The above figures show a decrease in the year under review, as compared with 1877-78, both in the issues and payments. The average cost of a money order for £ 10 in 1878-79, including the usual commission (Rs. 2), was Rs. 123-0-10, while the average cost in 1877-78 was Rs. 117-2-6, or Rs. 5-13-4 per cent. excess in 1878-79.

Supply bill operations.

171. The surplus cash balance in the Berar treasuries for the season 1879, available for withdrawal to Hyderabad, was estimated at Rs. 40,00,000. But owing to the unfavourable rates obtained in the acceptance of tenders at Hyderabad for the withdrawal direct from Berar to Hyderabad by means of supply bills drawn by the Hyderabad Civil Treasury on the treasuries in Berar in the previous years, it was resolved, with the sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to transfer the above surplus to the New Bank of Bombay to be placed to the credit of the Hyderabad Administration for eventual withdrawal to Hyderabad by means of supply bills drawn on the Bank of Bombay according to requirements, and at the same time keeping in view the market rates of the day and drawing when these rates are favourable, *i. e.*, above the assay rate of 116-14-6 per cent. The surplus referred to above was withdrawn from Berar to Bombay by supply bills drawn by the Accountant General, Bombay, in the following months and detail :—

	Akola.		Amraoti.		Total amount.
	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
In February 1879	...	...	$\frac{1}{32}$ per cent.	5,00,000	5,00,000
„ March „	..	...	$\frac{1}{32}$ „	5,00,000	5,00,000
„ March „	Par.	20,00,000	Par.	5,00,000	25,00,000
„ April „	...	...	Par.	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total ...	...	20,00,000	...	20,00,000	40,00,000

The further surplus cash balance in the Berar treasuries for the season 1879 available for withdrawal, in accordance with Financial Resolution No. 2433, dated 27th August 1873, amounted to Rs. 8,68,000 which sum was similarly withdrawn to Bombay at par from the undermentioned treasuries in the proportion noted opposite each : —

	Rs.
Akola	4,18,000
Amraoti	4,50,000
Total ...	8,68,000

The aggregate surplus for the season 1879 withdrawn to Bombay is Rs. 48,68,000, which sum has been placed to the credit of the Hyderabad Administration and is utilized, (1*st.*) in meeting claims of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, as they fall due; (2*ndly*) in part payment at Bombay of the Berar surplus to His Highness the Nizam's Government; and (3*rdly*) in withdrawing to Hyderabad by means of supply bills as funds are required here. These supply bills have been issued at favourable rates, *i. e.*, above the assay rate. In March 1879 the Bank of Bengal at Hyderabad purchased bills to the extent of Rs. 10,00,000 at 119-4-0, and bills for Rs. 8,00,000 were accordingly issued in that month. Since March 1879 bills have been issued to the public at the rates prevailing in the market, but not below the assay or par rate of 116-14-6 per 100 Government Rupees. Out of the cash surplus, season 1879, of Rs. 48,68,000 there has been withdrawn partly to Hyderabad, and partly by payments in Bombay up to 31st March 1879, a sum of Rs. 17,70,130-12-4, leaving to be withdrawn subsequent to 1st April 1879 a sum of Rs. 30,97,869-3-8 ; out of the latter sum Rs. 26,89,155-4-8 have been withdrawn between 1st April and 30th September 1879. The withdrawal of the cash surplus for the season 1879 has, under the new arrangements for its utilization, been profitable, and in addition to

the gain by exchange on all bills sold at rates exceeding 116-14-6, the assay rate, a portion of the money not immediately required for the expenses of the Administration has been left in deposit with the Bank of Bombay, and interest allowed on the deposit.

Remittance account with the Government of India.

172. The balance due to the Government of India by the Hyderabad Administration on 1st April 1878 was Rs. 1,92,846, and the amount received from the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the credit of the Government of India during the year (1878-79) was Rs. 10,75,258, making in all Rs. 12,68,104. Deducting from this last sum the payments made into the Political Treasury (including adjustments to the debit of the Government of India) which aggregated Rs. 3,63,951, there is a balance due to the Imperial Government of Rs. 9,04,153 on the 31st March 1879. This sum is, however, subject to modification by the adjustment of any transactions that may be communicated by the Comptroller General to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, prior to the closing of the Hyderabad books for 1878-79, as explained in the opening para. of this chapter. It is probable that these further adjustments will not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 and they may possibly be much less. If this assumption prove correct the surplus revenue of the year will be about Rs. 3,49,035.

Berar surplus.

173. The accrued Berar surplus in favour of His Highness the Nizam at the close of the official year 1877-78, amounted to 43,26,554

And that which accrued in the year under review, *i. e.*, the difference between the receipts and charges, is, so far as known at present ... 4,49,035 — 47,75,589

Deduct amount paid to His Highness the Nizam in May 1878 under orders of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 443, dated 9th May 1878 5,25,000

Deduct amount paid to do. do. in November 1878 ... ... 5,00,000 — 10,25,000

Deduct amount paid to do. do. in February 1879, under Financial Department, No. 30, dated 20th January 1879 ... ... 2,50,000 — 12,75,000

Balance in favour of His Highness the Nizam on 31st March 1879, liable to modification as above. 35,00,589

This balance includes the sum kept in the Hyderabad and Berar treasuries to meet current expenses, which is termed the working cash balance, and is at present fixed at 40 lakhs per annum.

Since the close of the year under report, a further sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid to His Highness the Nizam under the orders of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1303, dated 18th June 1879, and this sum, though not appearing in the accounts now rendered, has nevertheless to be placed as a set-off against the accrued balance at the credit of His Highness' Government of Rs. 35,00,589 as shown above.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.

Births and Deaths.

174. Some improvements in the method of registration have been suggested, and will be carried into effect. But as regards the classification of diseases it is hopeless to expect accurate returns for a long time to come: as the Commissioner remarks:—"we cannot expect villagers to distinguish between fever and diarrhœa as symptoms and as *substantive diseases*, and even in regard to diseases, the diagnosis of which would seem to be easy, gross mistakes occur." The Sanitary Commissioner might, perhaps, do something by studying the local nomenclature of the different diseases which assimilate to the diseases we attempt to distinguish and drawing up a few directions for village registers. Working of the rules.

175. The general result obtained by the registration of births and deaths during the last five years is given below:— Births and deaths.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Total number of births ...	78,845	80,402	85,326	86,308	75,655
Average birth-rate per mille of population ...	36·1	36·8	39·1	39·5	34·6
Total number of deaths ...	60,797	88,068	69,832	61,459	178,404
Average death-rate per mille ...	27·9	40·2	31·9	28·1	81·5

The decrease in the birth-rate of 1878 was general in every district, and is attributed to the unusual mortality of the year. In towns it was lower than in the rural circles, the highest rate in the former being 34·1, and in the latter 43 per 1,000.

Never was mortality so great in Berar as in the year under report. The death-rate varied from 62 per mille in Wun to 106·4 in Basim, where cholera raged most furiously. The causes which led to this high mortality were:—

1. General unhealthiness of the year.

2. High prices, scarcity, and consequent depressed vitality of the population.

3. An outbreak of cholera rendered intense by the foregoing causes, and

4. The abnormal prevalence of malarious fever.

The conditions which led to the year being specially unhealthy have been summarized as follows in the Sanitary Report:—

"The season of 1877 was characterized both by a scarcity of water and a scarcity of food generally. Much of the grain in the markets was unfit for human consumption, having been for years underground, and was mouldy and foul-smelling. During the hot-weather months of 1878, the water-supply was so scanty owing to the light rains of 1877, as to cause much privation and suffering, and the people were drinking the concentrated impurities of the wells and tanks. Garden produce was also scarce owing to want of water for cultivation, and the mango crop entirely failed.

The rains of 1878 were unusually heavy, the sub-soil was saturated with water, and the people were exposed in an exceptional degree to the effects of damp and malaria."

Deaths by months.

176. The returns show that February was the least fatal month of the year, next in order was January, then March, and then December. August and September showed the highest rates, chiefly in fevers and bowel-complaints.

Deaths according to age and caste.

177. In infant life, from birth to six years of age, the death-rate was the heaviest; next to it comes the period from 40 to 50, and the least fatal is from 12 to 20.

81·1 per cent. of the deaths recorded occurred among Hindus, 7·2 per cent. among Mahomedans, and 11·6 per cent. among others. The return shows 19 deaths of Christians.

Causes of death.

178. The following figures show the number of deaths registered from different causes during the last three years:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cholera	2,683	842	34,306
Small-pox...	415	6,380	5,850
Fevers	39,875	34,453	85,260
Bowel-complaints	16,388	10,543	27,577
Injuries, &c.	943	965	1,147
All other causes	9,528	8,276	24,264
Total ...	69,832	61,459	178,404

Small-pox.

179. There is thus an increase under every head except small-pox, the death-rate under which was 2·7 per mille of the population. Only 143 of its victims were over 12 years of age. The mortality from this disease was unequally distributed throughout the province, the highest rate, 6·5 per 1,000, being in the Amraoti, and the lowest, ·5, in the Buldana district. The epidemic commenced in December 1876, continued all through 1877, and reached its maximum in April of the year under report, when it began to decline, and in December had almost died out.

Cholera.

180. The mortality from cholera was the highest ever recorded. In 1875 its total was 22,465; but in the year under review, the number was as high as 34,306. It appeared in Berar at two distant points widely separate from each other in April. The first case occurred on the 1st April in a village in the Wun, and the second on the 19th of the same month in the Buldana District. It then spread over the whole province. The Sanitary Commissioner reports that it was a new invasion from the south-east. Having travelled upwards along the Godavery and its tributaries, it entered Berar through the Nizam's Dominions. The general direction of the epidemic was north and north-west, in a contrary direction to the prevailing winds. It caused the greatest mortality in the Basim and Buldana Districts; and most deaths occurred in the months of June, July, August, and September. Every possible effort was made to afford aid to the people and to mitigate the force of the disease. Cholera medicines and disinfectants with printed instructions for their use were distributed to all police stations and outposts. The services of the vaccination establishment were utilized for the purpose of distributing medicines and urging upon the patels of villages the necessity for keeping their villages clean; and the men employed on cholera duty have almost all been favourably spoken of for their energy and attention to the sick. The virulence of the out-break of cholera is attributed to insanitary state of the villages, to the unusually unhealthy year, and to the unfavourable condition of the people, brought about by scarcity of food and scarcity of water. The Officiating Sanitary Commissioner writes:—"The famine in Madras and Bombay drained Berar of much of its stored grain. Jowari 20 years old and upwards was exhumed from the peos or grain pits, much of which was totally unfit for food, producing in those who ate it considerable irritation. The poorer classes, owing to the high prices of good grain, lived chiefly on this peo jowari, and their health suffered in consequence. Added to this there was a great scarcity of water over the whole province during the hot-weather months of 1878, which occasioned much distress and sickness. Thus bad food and bad water, combined with local disease causes, brought about an

unfavourable condition of the people, which rendered them more liable to disease in any form, and no doubt influenced the prevalence and severity of the epidemic."

Fevers.

181. The greatest mortality, or nearly half of the total deaths of the year, is credited to this head; but it is feared that many cases have been included in which fever was only a symptom. Upwards of 85,260 deaths occurred, against 34,453 in 1877, thus increasing the ratio per mille from 15·8 to 38·9. An inquiry by the Sanitary Commissioner into the type and causes of the fever in localities where it was most prevalent has produced the following conclusions :—

1. That fever was of malarious origin, brought about by a season of drought followed by an unusually heavy monsoon, the water-logged soil favouring the development of the fever-miasm :

2. that fever was not contagious;

3. that the type was intermittent and remittent, more especially the latter, and that in fatal cases brain or lung complications early set in;

4. that the poorer classes of the community chiefly suffered, whose vitality was low from want and privation consequent on the famine prices of the last two years, and that those who were well clothed, well housed, and well fed, scarcely suffered at all;

5. that although there was an undue prevalence of fever, many of the deaths registered under that head were due to other diseases, such as measles, teething, bronchitis, pneumonia, where fever was a prominent symptom.

Of the districts, Akola suffered the most and Basim the least. The majority of deaths occurred in August, September, and October, while in the hot months it was not prevalent. In the rainy season and at its termination, when the subsoil water begins to recede, fevers are rife and increase as the cold weather sets in.

Bowel-complaints.

182. The mortality from bowel-complaints rose from 10,543 in the past to 27,577 in the year under report; the ratio per mille from 4·8 to 12·6. The district that recorded the highest mortality was Akola, where the ratio was 24, while Wun showed the least, namely, 1·6. A special inquiry into the causes of deaths from bowel-complaints was attempted through the Hospital Assistants, but the result led to no useful conclusion, because the medical subordinates did not understand what was required of them.

Deaths from all other causes.

183. The figures under this head do not call for any special remark, except in the case of scurvy, which prevailed to a large extent in the province.

Scurvy.

184. Scurvy is reported to be endemic to Berar, but chiefly so in those tracts where the soil is impregnated with saline matter. Surgeon Little, the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, writes: "It is only, however, after a season of drought followed by an unusual rain-fall that the disease manifests itself in any great intensity. In September a new disease was reported by the natives to have appeared amongst the people, the symptoms of which were fever, swelling of the extremities, and diarrhœa, and that many of those attacked died. On investigation, however, this new disease turned out to be scurvy, which, from reports subsequently received from Civil Surgeons, appears to have been universal at this time over the whole province." The conditions which have led to the development of the disease are stated to be :—

a. Deficiency of nutriment.

b. Bad quality of food.

c. Exposure to cold and damp.

d. Exposure to the influences of malaria.

e. Bad water.

f. Deficiency of vegetable food.

g. Impregnation of saline matter in sub-soil.

A special inquiry into the occurrence of scurvy showed that out of 324 villages subjected to investigation, the disease prevailed in 146; of which 108 had wells containing salt or brackish water, 14 sweet, and 24 river water. In these 146 villages, there were 1,561 attacks from scurvy; 1,371 of which were in villages where there were the largest number of salt wells, while 190 were in villages where there was sweet and river water. In other words, out of the total number of villages affected with scurvy, the water-supply in 73·9 per cent. was from salt wells, from sweet water wells in 9·6 per cent, and from rivers in 16·5 per cent. The Sanitary Commissioner reports that the inhabitants of the affected villages were exposed to similar conditions as those of the unaffected villages, the only difference being that the water-supply of the villages where scurvy prevailed was generally salt or brackish, and he is of opinion that the continued use of this water was the chief factor in originating the disease, in combination with the other causes above quoted.

Birth and death rates compared.

185. While in 1877 the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 11·4 per mille of the population, in 1878 the latter exceeded the former by 46·9.

SECTION II.

Emigration.

186. The following extract from the Commissioner's report describes all that can be said under this heading:—

"Among the noticeable facts of the year, the entire absence of the usual influx of labourers from the East must be mentioned."

"The classes who usually visit us were kept away by high prices, and possibly the works on the Chattisghur Railway, and cheap food in that direction, helped to divert them from Berar. Their absence was disadvantageous for the cultivator, but did much to enable the indigenous labouring classes to maintain themselves during a time of high prices. There was a small immigration into the Buldana District of poor people from the direction of Ahmednagar."

SECTION III.

Medical Relief.

No. of dispensaries and hospitals.

187. The number of institutions which afforded relief to the sick remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 24 charitable dispensaries and 6 civil hospitals: in three of these latter sick patients are also treated gratuitously.

Sick treated.

188. An increase of 17·6 per cent. in the total number of persons who received medical relief appears from the figures below:—

	PATIENTS.					
	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Charitable dispensaries	506	821	92,040	108,836	92,546	109,657
Civil hospitals	1,349	1,559	13,628	15,282	14,977	16,841
Total	1,855	2,380	105,668	124,118	107,523	126,498

Daily average attendance.

189. With an increase in the total number treated the daily average attendance also increased, particularly in the charitable dispensaries:—

	PATIENTS.					
	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Charitable dispensaries	26·19	38·38	1,032·14	1,125·85	1,058·33	1,164,23
Civil hospitals	27·97	36·79	125·21	102·83	153·18	139·62

190. Of the 126,498 patients treated, 54·2 per cent. were men, 18·8 per cent. women, and 27 per cent. children. On an average there was one charitable dispensary to 91,124 of the population; and each dispensary afforded medical relief to 4,569 persons. Again, of those admitted 615 were Europeans, 1,105 Eurasians, 70,290 Hindus; 38,291 Mahomedans; while 16,197 belonged to other castes. Sex, &c., of patients treated.

191. The extent to which surgical operations were performed is shown below:— Surgical operations.

	1878.	
	Major.	Minor.
Charitable dispensaries ...	135	3,911
Civil hospitals ...	31	924
	166	3,835

These operations are on the increase, which shows that the benefit to be derived from European surgery is beginning to be appreciated by the native community.

192. An examination of the return of sickness treated, appended to this Report, shows that the largest number of admissions is due to fever of a malarious origin. In all stations of Berar this disease is reported to have been endemic, principally from the constitution of the soil. Cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism, dropsy, were also prevalent to a greater extent than usual. Diseases treated.

193. All the Civil hospitals were maintained as usual from the general revenue. The charitable dispensaries, on the other hand, have been mostly kept up from the local funds, which, however, have proved quite unequal to the burdens imposed on them. In consequence of this the Government of India sanctioned a proposal made by the Resident during the year under report to transfer to general revenue the cost of medical establishments, European medicines, and surgical instruments, leaving local funds and private subscriptions to provide the pay of menial servants, the supply of bazaar medicines, and the cost of diet, contingencies, and buildings. In other words, the contribution from the general revenues rose from Rs. 9,912 to Rs. 30,500. Full effect could not be given to the new arrangement, as it was sanctioned late in the year. Finance.

194. The receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries for the past two years are compared below:— Receipts and Expenditure.

Income.	1877.			1878.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in hand ...	2,106	0	4	1,106	9	6
Receipts from provincial revenues ...	8,599	3	2	18,232	8	8
Do. from local funds ...	23,271	15	11	18,206	13	5
Interest on investment ...	26	10	3	26	8	3
Subscriptions ...	2,413	1	0	1,373	3	0
Total ...	36,416	14	8	38,945	10	10

Expenditure.	1877.			1878.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of establishment ...	25,797	9	2	22,772	14	3
Bazaar medicines ...	1,013	12	1	1,485	6	9
Europe do. ...	4,085	6	8	4,389	0	1
Dieting ...	874	11	7	1,219	8	0
Miscellaneous charges ...	2,516	11	4	2,646	11	0
Buildings and repairs ...	3,129	3	9	1,177	13	9
Invested during the year ...	750	9	6	665	0	7
Total ...	38,168	0	1	34,356	6	5

195. The present Lunatic Asylum has been complained of as affording insufficient accommodation, and being badly situated. It has lately been decided to build a Lunatic Asylum.

larger asylum on a better site, in which female as well as male insanes can be kept and properly treated. At present, as in former years, a ward in a central jail accommodates criminal lunatics of the female sex. On the 31st December 1877 there were 21 lunatics, and during the year there were 13 admissions, making in all 34. Of this latter number three were discharged duly cured, one was transferred to friends, and three died, leaving 27 at the close of the year. The general health of the insanes was fairly good; but during the latter part of the rainy season fevers prevailed to a great extent. Two patients died from cholera, and one from scurvy. Of those admitted during the year, nine were Hindus, one Mahomedan, and three of other castes. A classification of their previous occupation shows that two were cultivators, three labourers, one a beggar, one a Government servant, one a carpenter, two oil-mongers, one a sepoy; the profession of the two remaining is unknown. The daily average strength was 24·08, against 20·25 in 1877. The total cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 3,827-2-7, which gives Rs. 158-11-9 per head. In return for this outlay the lunatics earned Rs. 81-4-9. They were occupied in rope and twine-making, and in useful labour within the asylum walls, such as keeping the roads clean, digging tree pits, and in bringing black earth to form a small garden. They were at work from 6 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. Owing to the increase in the number of insanes, the work-shed attached to the building was converted into a barrack or sleeping ward. The lunatics have various amusements, such as music with a native drum, pet animals, and games. A small quantity of tobacco is given to smokers after meals; and the official visitors' reports show that they look healthy and cheerful. Two escaped during the year, but were re-captured.

SECTION IV.

Sanitation.

196. Sanitary improvements are progressing year after year. It is difficult to gauge them all by figures, as much is done in many small ways which costs the Government nothing, and by means of which it is hoped many villages are kept cleaner than they used to be, though want of cleanliness is still a general indictment against them. The following figures show the extent to which money was laid out on water supply, conservancy and drainage, irrespective of what has been effected under the influence of advice and persuasion:—

	By District Officers.	By Municipalities.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Improving five tanks	2,135	28
2. Constructing or improving 56 village wells ...	9,391	1,270
3. Do. do. 8 road-side wells ...	971	...
4. Do. do. 16 wells in weekly bazaars	3,612	...
5. Petty improvements to wells	424	...
6. Clearing and improving drains	2,241	2,141
7. Clearing bazaar sites	925	...
8. Filling up pits	111	...
9. Constructing dust bins	...	209
Total ...	19,810	3,648

Besides the above, two tanks, one at Shegaon and another in Yeotmal, were completed by the Public Works Department, the former at a total cost of Rs. 44,000, and the latter at Rs. 12,900. Repairs and improvements to old water-supply pipes at Ellichpur were also executed, and there are now in hand a number of schemes for water supply.

During the year a set of instructions was issued, the object of which is to secure for every village with more than 100 houses spaces for (1) extension

of village site, (2) public resort, (3) stalling of cattle, (4) refuse heaps, (5) burial grounds, and (6) storage of inflammable substances like grass and wood.

197. The sanitary arrangements at the several Fairs held in the province were good, and these large assemblages passed off without mishap, or epidemic disease. Sanitation at Fairs.

SECTION V.

Vaccination.

198. The vaccination work is under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner, who has under him:— Strength.

6 Native Superintendents,	12 Second class vaccinators,
6 Head Vaccinators,	26 Third do. do., and
12 First class vaccinators,	7 Apprentices.

199. The total number of operations performed was 54,199, of which 81 were re-vaccinations. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 42,939 cases, due to— Operations.

(*a.*) the establishments not having been employed during the recess period as in the previous year, when, owing to the prevalence of small-pox, vaccination was carried on in the Akola and Buldana districts, where no less than 23,809 operations were performed;

(*b.*) The Superintendents having been ordered to confine themselves to inspection work only;

(*c.*) the unhealthiness of the year, owing to which there was a large amount of sickness among children who were consequently not subjected to the operation.

The percentage of successful cases was 83·9, as compared with 81·7 in the previous year. Comparing the birth-rate estimated at 40 per mille of the population with the number of children under one year successfully vaccinated, the percentage of those protected by vaccination is 34·9.

200. During the year under notice, the total cost of the establishment amounted to Rs. 17,253, against Rs. 22,978 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,725, due to one-fourth cost of the office establishment of the Sanitary Commissioner, and one-fourth of his own salary having hitherto been debited to the Vaccination Department. The average cost of each successful operation was six annas one pie. In 1877-78 it was four annas seven pies. Cost.

201. The vaccination work performed by the medical subordinates attached to the civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries during the year is thus represented:— Vaccination in civil hospitals and dispensaries.

	No. vaccinated.	Successful.	Percentage of successful cases.
Civil hospitals	... 726	... 661	... 91·04
Dispensaries	... 3,801	... 3,311	... 87·11
	4,527	3,972	87·7

Compared with the previous year, there is a falling-off of 731 operations, due, as stated before, to increased sickness.

202. Adding the number of operations in these institutions to those performed by the Vaccination establishment we have a total of 58,726 vaccinations, of which 49,445 were successful. Total of operations.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

Education.

Preliminary remarks.

203. The published Report on Public Instruction has been very fully reviewed by the Commissioner and the Resident. It exhibits "the first fruits of the Government of India's Resolution No. 1—2-16, dated 6th January last, laying down revised forms for educational reports and new rules under which pupils in different schools are to be grouped according to certain prescribed standards of educational proficiency, not as before in the schools to which they belong." Thus we find "out of 25,091 boys on our school registers at the close of the year, 35 were graded under High, 169 under Middle, and the remainder under Primary education, 21,343 being in Government schools. This, no doubt, is a meagre result considering the average cost per head of education in Government schools, as marginally* noted; but it must be remembered that primary education now means a six-years' course of study, and this being so, we need not be over anxious about increasing the numbers under the high and middle standards." The Commissioner notes—what it is feared cannot be denied—that "the actual result of our vast educational machinery and expenditure is lamentably small." For information as to the steps which are being taken to secure more real progress, reference must be made to the printed Report of the Director of Public Instruction. The statistics of the year under review are affected in this as in other departments of the Administration by the visitation of cholera, extreme sickness, and hard times already described; and yet the comparison instituted in the figures below, which are taken from the printed reports for the year 1877-78, except for Madras, which are for 1876-77, is to the advantage of Berar as compared with four other provinces:—

	Average cost per head per annum. Rs.	a.	p.
* High ... Middle ...	116	2	8
Primary ...	8	5	8

	Berar, 1878-79.	Central Provinces, 1877-78.	Bombay, 1877-78.	Madras, 1876-77.	Bengal, 1877-78.
Area for each school in square miles ...	25·5	60	40	13·9	5·7
Percentage of schools to population ..	·03	·01	·01	·03	·04
Do. of scholars to do. ...	1·2	·09	1·09	·9	1·06

"I had thought," writes the Director, remarking on this comparison, "that Bengal, with a host of its cheap and crowded schools, would beat down every other province in the percentage of scholars to population; but I am agreeably surprised to see that our province, small as it is, and with no pretensions to a comprehensive system of popular education, stands first in the list."

No. of schools and scholars.

204. The number of schools and scholars in the province at the close of the year was 640 and 25,131, against 700 and 27,177 in 1877-78.

The table below classifies them according to the new grading system :—

Class of Schools.			No. of Schools. 1877-78.	No. of Schools. 1878-79.	No. of Scholars. 1877-78.	No. of Scholars. 1878-79.
High—Government			2	2	37	35
Middle Do.			5	5	188	169
Primary	Do.	Boys	451	441	21,968	20,953
		Girls	13	12	401	390
	Aided	Boys	65	64	1,795	1,524
		Girls	1	1	14	29
	Unaided	Boys	163	114	2,730	1,984
		Girls	...	1	...	7
		Total	700	640	27,133	25,091

The decrease here apparent is summarized by the following figures :—

Year.	Government.		Private.				Total.	
			Aided.		Unaided.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1877-78 ...	472	22,638	66	1,809	163	2,730	701	27,177
1878-79 ...	461	21,587	65	1,553	115	1,991	641	25,131
Decrease . .	11	1,051	1	256	48	739	60	2,046

The decrease in the unaided private schools counts for very little; a mushroom creation at all times, the indigenous school finds it especially hard to live through days of distress when pupils are wanted afield and alms are scant for the teacher.

Of the 11 Government institutions closed during the year, three were Night classes, which disappeared during the severe outbreak of cholera; three were Hindustani schools, one a female school, and four were village schools.

The aided schools contrived to hold their ground, notwithstanding that more than nine-tenths of them do not receive fixed monthly grants, but "payment by results."

University education.

205. There are no colleges in Berar, but annually three scholarships tenable in one of the Bombay colleges are awarded in the High schools. Eight of the 11 Berar students who were found attending the Bombay colleges on the 1st March 1879 were exhibitioners from Berar. Of these 11 students, one passed the B. A., and another the F. C. E. examinations of the Bombay University. Of the remaining nine, one is said to be preparing for the B. A., five for the F. A.,* and three for the F. C. E.† Examinations.

High schools.

206. The number on the rolls of the Akola School remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 16, while that in the Amraoti School decreased by 2, thus giving a total of 35 boys in both schools, against 37 in 1877-78.

The daily average attendance was 27.

Matriculation results.

207. Out of seven boys from Amraoti who presented themselves for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, four are reported to have passed "creditably",—a very satisfactory result. The Akola School passed one boy.

* First Examination in Arts.

† First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Middle class schools.

208. There were 169 pupils graded under this head in five schools. Formerly a Middle class school in Berar meant a school in a town or populous village with a teaching staff prepared to teach up to a certain standard; now it means a class in any school which has advanced to that standard. It is important to bear this distinction in mind in looking at past and present statistics.

The following table gives all the needful particulars in regard to these schools:—

	School.	No. on roll on 31st March. 1878.	No. on roll on 31st March. 1879.	Average No. on roll during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fees. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure. Rs. a. p.	Annual cost of educating each pupil. Rs. a. p.
Classes in	Akola High School..	76	59	62	49	292 8 0	3,568 4 6	57 8 9
	Amraoti do. ..	87	84	73	56	359 4 0	2,586 12 2	35 7 0
	Malkapur Primary...	11	11	12	8	54 8 0	1,152 8 10	96 1 4
	Ellichpur do. ...	7	10	10	8	55 0 0	1,540 2 2	154 0 0
	Basim do. ...	7	5	6	4	27 8 0	1,202 12 5	200 8 0
		188	169	163	125	788 12 0	10,050 8 1	61 10 7

Primary education.

209. The number of Government primary schools for boys was 441, or 10 less than in the previous year. The decrease in the number of scholars was 1,015.

Further particulars as regards each district of the province are given below:—

District.	No. of schools and scholars on 31st March. 1879. Schools.	Scholars. Upper division.	Scholars. Lower division.	Scholars. Total.	Average No. on roll during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Fees. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure. Rs. a. p.	Average cost of educating each pupil. Rs. a. p.	No. passed. Upper primary school examination.	No. passed. Lower primary school examination.
Akola	106	659	5,259	5,918	5,726	4,222	5,023 6 6	44,776 12 2	8 5 6	16	246
Buldana	74	409	3,017	3,426	3,408	2,411	3,069 3 9	30,278 1 10	8 14 2	10	156
Basim	59	171	1,969	2,140	2,001	1,473	1,704 10 0	19,138 15 5	9 9 0	3	122
Amraoti	89	422	4,056	4,478	4,372	3,204	3,726 9 0	34,978 2 0	8 0 0	27	219
Wun	48	112	1,654	1,766	1,765	1,253	1,487 8 0	16,045 8 6	9 1 5	8	96
Ellichpur	65	321	2,904	3,225	3,269	2,285	2,781 9 0	23,371 2 11	7 2 5	9	117
Total ...	441	2,094	18,859	20,953	20,541	14,848	17,792 14 3	1,71,588 10 10	8 5 8	73	936

These figures show that before the year closed the village schools recovered from the general depression caused by sickness in the first half-year. One district, Akola, not only succeeded in returning the same number of schools as in 1877-78, but showed an increase of 44 in the number of pupils attending them.

Looking to the progress made in these schools, it is to be regretted that the results have not been very favourable. It must be remembered, however, that under the new system of classification, upwards of 4,000 children who passed the 1st and 2nd standards have been excluded from the returns.

The Director of Public Instruction recognizes most fully the importance of seeking to improve the quality of the instruction imparted in these schools. The great difficulty in this direction has hitherto been the inadequacy, and in many cases the inefficiency, of the teaching staff.

210. That these schools are still, as observed in last year's Report, "in anything but a flourishing state" is not surprising, while the education of boys is so backward. Merely nominal results under the head of Female education have been too long the fashion, and are to be avoided as misleading. Girls can only be taught when their parents and guardians are convinced that it is good for them to learn—a stage of enlightenment still far distant to all but a very few in Berar. The number of Female schools was reduced by one during the year, and three or four others of the twelve now in existence are not expected to last much longer. All necessary particulars relating to these schools will be found in the statement below:— Government schools for girls.

District.	No. on roll on 31st March. 1879.				Average No. on roll during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	No. passed.	
	Schools.	Scholars. Upper Division.	Scholars. Lower Division.	Scholars. Total.					Upper primary school examination.	Lower primary school examination.
							Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.		
Akola ...	2	...	52	52	45	32	702 0 0	15 6 0	...	...
Buldana ...	4	5	150	155	144	105	1,508 0 0	10 7 6	...	3
Basim ...	1	...	27	27	26	16	263 0 0	10 1 10	...	3
Amraoti ...	1	...	36	36	36	22	430 8 0	11 15 4	...	2
Wun ...	2	...	65	65	62	43	537 0 0	8 10 7	...	1
Ellichpur ...	2	6	49	55	53	39	769 13 7	14 8 5	...	1
Total ...	12	11	379	390	366	257	4,210 5 7	11 8 1	...	10

211. Three of the four Night Classes in existence in the beginning of the year were closed. A night class is, or should be, formed only to meet a want, and falls to the ground when that want ceases to exist. It is not a regular institution of the Education Department, but merely an institution set up by the Government teachers out of regular school-hours. Night classes.

212. Six private schools received fixed monthly grants from Government, varying from Rs. 10 to 30 during the year. These were— Private schools receiving fixed grants.

The Akola Mission boys' school, with an average daily attendance of 31, and a grant of Rs. 30.

The Khamgaon Mission boys' school, with an average daily attendance of 28, and a grant of Rs. 20.

The Buldana Mission boys' school, with an average daily attendance of 16, and a grant of Rs. 10.

The Amraoti Mission boys' school, with an average daily attendance of 40, and grant of Rs. 30.

The Ellichpur European and Eurasian mixed school, with an average daily attendance of 13, and grant of Rs. 15.

The Akola Marathi girls' school, with an average daily attendance of 22, and grant of Rs. 12-8-0.

213. The school for European and Eurasian children at Ellichpur is reported to have made very little progress. It is under the direction of a Miss Scanlan, and both the Commissioner and Brigadier General commanding the Hyderabad Contingent have advocated its being assisted by a larger grant, as they think it worthy of encouragement. The grant has consequently been lately raised to Rs. 50. School for Europeans and Eurasians at Ellichpur.

Mission schools.

214. The three Mission schools at Amraoti, Akola, and Khamgaon, are said to be attended principally by children of the lower classes, and to be in a very indifferent condition.

That at Buldana cannot be regarded as an "aided" school, as the monthly grant of Rs. 10 enjoyed by it defrays all the cost, and does not supplement any expenditure from private sources.

A new school for European and Eurasian children was opened at Amraoti under the grant-in-aid rules on the 1st April 1879 "with an attendance of eight children of an average age of eight years." It is nothing more than an infant school at present, but will, it is hoped, soon develop. As the Government of India are aware, proposals, on which orders are still awaited, were submitted by the Resident in March 1875 in response to their Resolution No. 3-100, dated 9th March 1874, on the subject of provision for the education of European and Eurasian children. The question is one which cannot be dealt with under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules.

Schools aided under the result system.

215. The number of primary schools aided on the system of payment by results remained the same as in 1877-78, *viz.*, 59. The amount earned by them was, however, less by Rs. 16-14-9 than that of the year before, owing to a slight diminution in the number of boys examined and passed.

Normal school.

216. There is only one institution of this description in the province, *viz.*, the Training College at Akola. Its condition may be judged from the figures contained in the following table:—

Year.	No. of students at end of year.					Average No. of students on the roll during the year.		No. of students examined and passed in the first year's and certificate examination.								No. of students who obtained employment.	
	Hindus.		Mahomedans.					Hindus.				Mahomedans.					
								Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.			
	Stipendiary.	Free.	Stipendiary.	Free.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	First year's course.	Second year's course.	First year's course.	Second year's course.	First year's course.	Second year's course.	First year's course.	Second year's course.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1877-78	28	1	15	...	44	26	13	15	9	12	8	6	6	6	3	9	4
1878-79	25	1	14	...	40	26	12	16	10	4	4	6	4	3	2	11	2

The Director of Public Instruction explains in the following extract from his report how it came to pass that the results attained in the Normal School were so poor:—

"The annual and entrance examinations of the college were held in the month of October, when sickness prevailed everywhere, and the results were very meagre. Some of the students of the college had gone to their houses, some were unable to sit for the examinations, and some sat with high fever on."

The rules of the institution require a student to study for two years in it before he can obtain a teacher's certificate, and the demand in Berar being at present limited to village school masters, this period of instruction has been found to be sufficient. As previously remarked, however, the number of incompetent school masters in the province is a serious defect, for the partial remedy of which proposals to increase the number of scholarships in the Akola training college from 45 to 75 have recently been submitted to the Government of India.

217. The percentage which the several castes bore to school population was: Native Christians ·09 per cent., Brahmins 16·19, Kunbis 27·61, other Hindus 43·23, and Mahomedans 12·85. Castes of pupils.

The Brahmins predominate in the High and Middle class schools; and the Kunbis fill the lower class schools. There are no European or Eurasian children in any of the Government schools.

The Mahomedans still continue to keep in the back ground. The Director says: "the progress made by them is at best indifferent, they are irregular in attendance, and hardly amenable to discipline."

218. The following remarks on this head are extracted from the Resident's published review of the Educational Report:— Financial statistics.

"The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,93,517, against Rs. 3,01,902 in 1877-78, contributed as below, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
From general revenues	2,18,740
Educational cess	70,749
Town fund	2,288
Municipal funds	1,170
Private subscriptions	570
Total ...	2,93,517

"The allotments from town and municipal funds for educational purposes have, perhaps unavoidably, been small; but in view of the resources available and the wants of conservancy and other important needs, no general remark on these allotments seems called for at present.

"Of the total outlay, 16·1 per cent. were devoted to Direction and Inspection, 7·7 to High and Middle class schools, 58·5 per cent. to Lower class schools. The Training college, Female schools, and grants-in-aid to Private schools absorbed 3 5 per cent, Scholarships, Book and prize allowance 3·6 per cent., Government Book Depôt 3·9 per cent., Construction and repair of school buildings 5·4 per cent., and School furniture and Miscellaneous charges 1·3 per cent."

"In respect to school fees, there was a falling-off (from Rs. 19,673 in the previous year to Rs. 18,825), due to decreased attendance resulting from cholera and other sickness and high prices. It is, however, satisfactory to see that not an anna of the fees due was left unrecovered."

219. Rs. 9,891-2-11, or more than double the amount received last year, were contributed by the people for school purposes, the Akola District taking the lead in this as in other matters educational. Popular contributions.

220. It is interesting to note that school committees are improving, and that the endeavours lately initiated for the introduction of physical education are bearing fruit. There is now a regularly appointed gymnastic teacher in every district, except Amraoti, where it has not yet been found practicable to secure a suitable instructor. Physical education.

In the Training College at Akola, physical education is compulsory, and forms part of the college curriculum; and the Director, writing on the subject, says, "they go through this portion with great delight, and the improvement in their physique is remarkable."

221. The transactions of the Government Book Depôt during the year may be thus summarised:— Book Depôt.

The number of books purchased was 86,969, at a cost of Rs. 12,667-7-4. 44,888 books were sold during the year at the Central Depôt at Akola, and at the 21 taluka depôts, for Rs. 7,324-12-0. The sale proceeds of the year were less than those of the preceding year by about Rs. 950; which is attributed to decreased attendance. The charges on account of establishment amounted to Rs. 2,668-10-5, leaving the net profit on the year's transactions at Rs. 172-11-1.

This Section may be concluded with special commendation of the interest that has been shown by district officers, as well as by those of the Educational

Department, in promoting the welfare of schools. As good teachers are supplied, it is hoped the people will recognize more fully the value of education, and relieve the Government of a part of the burden which it has hitherto taken on itself. The cost to the State of past efforts has been no doubt high, and should be decreased as time and opportunity permit.

SECTION II.

Literature and the Press.

222. As usual, very little can be said under this head.

Two Government school masters received money rewards of Rs. 75 and 90, respectively, from the sanctioned grant for the encouragement of vernacular literature, in acknowledgment of two works produced by them in Marathi and entitled "*Auk Manorama*" or Recreation in Arithmetic, and "a Story of Krishna Kumari, a Rajput Princess."

Among the re-publications were fresh editions of three reading books and the geography of the province, re-printed by the Educational Department.

The monthly magazine issued by the department reached the end of its 3rd volume.

A Marathi translation of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" was printed at the "Varhad Samachár Press" at Akola, under the name of *Bhránti Krit Chamatkár* by a member of the Educational Department.

Newspapers.

223. The number of newspapers issued in the province has remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, four. All these are published in Marathi.

The *Urdu Akbar* was first started, as its name implies, in the Urdu language, but the Urdu portion of the publication has of late been discontinued, and the paper now issues in Marathi.

Libraries.

224. There are 15 libraries in the province; four in the Akola District, four in Amraoti, three in Buldana, two in Wun, one in Basim, and one in Ellichpur. None of these are reported to be in a flourishing condition, with the exception of that at the town of Amraoti.

Literary societies.

225. Three so-called literary societies exist in Berar; two at Amraoti, and one at Akola. One at Amraoti and that at Akola were established with the object of improving the intellectual condition of the Mahomedan inhabitants. But they are said to have dwindled down to almost nothing, no interest being taken in them.

SECTION III.

Arts and Sciences.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

226. No fresh information is available under this head.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical.

227. The Reverend H. Haden, of the Additional Clergy Society, continues to be the one Church of England Chaplain in the province, which has now churches at Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur.

SECTION II.

Stationery.

228. There was no change in the system of obtaining supplies of stationery for the province; the Superintendent at Bombay continues to furnish supplies on indents submitted through the Deputy Accountant General.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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TO

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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I.—Statistics of Physical, Political and Fiscal Geography.

A.—1.—AREA CULTIVATED, AND UNCULTIVATED, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications—mileage of		
		Waste.								
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of the year.	Water distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.	Railroads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11
Amraoti	2,251	378	130	2,759	249,201	18,364	239,045	...	522	G. I. P. Railway ... 69 miles. State Railway ... 5½ miles.
Akola...	2,242	89	329	2,660	70,008	14,614	82,447	...	216	G. I. P. Railway ... 65 miles. State Railway ... 7 miles.
Ellichpur	972	507	1,144	2,623	325,850	5,079	324,913	...	33	.....
Buldana	2,227	185	392	2,804	174,763	47,121	*120,481	...	237	G. I. P. Railway ... 29 miles.
Wun	1,736	731	1,440	3,907	523,722	99,377	490,513	...	20	.....
Basim	1,734	388	836	2,958	206,029	38,909	200,248	...	245	.....
Total ...	11,162	2,273	4,276	17,711	1,549,573	223,464	†1,457,647	...	1,273	175½ miles.

* Including Melghat.

† The difference in the figures shown in this column is owing to land having been relinquished at the beginning of the year, and also to *potkharab*, or bits of unculturable land in assessed fields, which had hitherto been shown as unculturable waste, being included here.

A.—2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated, in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing soils—Minerals and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.	The Hyderabad Assigned Districts are composed entirely of the valley lying between the Sathpoora range of mountains in the north and the Adjunta range in the south. The mass of hill country which walls in Berar on the north is called the Gawulghur range, from the fort of that name, which stands on one of the highest mountain buttresses that directly overlook the plain. The length of the range is about 160 English miles, and the average breadth from 20 to 25 miles. These hills take their rise at the confluence of the Purna and Tapti rivers, and running nearly east and by north, terminate at a short distance beyond the source of the Tapti and Wardha. On the southward side they rise abruptly from the extensive plain of Berar, the average height of which is 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and tower above it to the height of two and three thousand feet. The descent to the bed of the Tapti is equally rapid, although the northern is less elevated than the southern side of the range. The outline of the land is generally flat, but much broken by ravines and by groups of flattened summits and isolated convidal frusta. The summits and the flat land are generally remarkably destitute of trees, but thickly covered by long grass. In Melghat the crest of the Satpura attains an average elevation of 3,400 feet above the sea. The highest summit, Bairat, is 3,989 feet. The main height of the lower hills bordering upon the Tapti is about 1,650 feet.	gned Districts.	The surface soil is, to a very great extent, a rich black vegetable mould. Where this surface soil does not exist there is moorum and trap with a shallow upper crust of inferior light soil. Sometimes the underlying moorum is covered at various depths by a not unproductive reddish colored earth. The mineralogy of the province is only remarkable for saline deposits of the Purna valley and of the Lonar Lake, and for the coal in the Wun district upon the Wardha river. Iron ore is plentiful on the eastern side, especially in the hills near Wun, and among the low range close to Amraoti on the north-east. The staple crops are cotton and jowari. Other chief products are wheat, gram, tili, bajri, tur, linseed, lac, tobacco. The very finest wheat and rice are grown in large quantities in the Melghat.
Plains	Setting aside the Melghat mountain tract, there are two distinct sections, the Paynghat or lowland country bounded on the north by the Gawulghur hills, and on the south by the outer scraps of the Adjunta range, and the Balaghat or upland country above the Adjunta ridge sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead to it. The Paynghat valley		

contains all the best land; it is full of that deep rich black alluvial soil called *regar*, of inexhaustible fertility, and it undulates just enough to maintain a natural system of drainage.

Forests .. ... The principal forest is in the Melghat tract of the Satpooras, where the Gangra valley contains some magnificent young forests, more especially along the cliffs and channels of the deep river Gorga. From the Sipna river eastward, and extending over the tract between that river and the Kopra, as well as to east and north-east of the Kopra, is the teak-producing area of the Gangra valley. It includes a parallelogram of about 15 miles from east to west, and the same distance from north to south, or about 225 square miles.

Rivers ... ... The principal rivers are the Tapti, the Purna, the Wardha and the Paingunga or Prantuta. The Tapti is the only first class river, but the Wardha is by far the most important. It commands the contingents of almost every considerable stream, and collects water all over the eastern and southern slopes of the country.

Lakes ... ... The whole province has only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lonar, which is situated in the Mehkar taluka of the Buldana district. The view of the lake is very striking. It is formed by a ridge of hills about 400 feet high, and is perfectly circular. Its bottom is bordered by regular rings of palms, tamarinds, babul, and apple trees, and the sides are well wooded. In some places there are old temples and ruins of other monuments, and there is an ample spring of sweet water running from a crevice in the southern ridge with a beautiful temple at the fountain head. The area of the bottom of the lake is 344 acres and 38 guntas, and the circumference from the top is about 5½ miles.

Marshes ... None of any consequence.

A.—3.—CLIMATE.

Places at which observations are taken and the year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.								Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
	January to May 1878.		June to September.		October to December.		Total.		May 1878.				July 1878.				December 1878.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
									Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.				
	I.	c.	I.	c.	I.	c.	I.	c.																
Amraoti (Civil Station)	1	49	36	81	4	37	42	67	106	78·4	110·1	67·4	88·8	74·7	96·7	71·8	81·9	54·5	86·8	46·4	2·27	7·61	2·92	
Akola do. ...	1	1	35	22	6	84	43	7	106·7	79	109·9	71·1	93·3	75·4	98·3	71·3	83	63·4	89·8	56	3·7	5·6	3·1	
Ellichpur (Chikalda) ...	2	18	66	88	8	62	77	68	89·2	68·5	95·7	61	75·4	67·9	82·1	62·3	74·2	55·5	77	44·9	1	8	2	
Buldana (Civil Station)	0	81	34	78	6	45	42	4	98·8	78·2	100·9	75	83·2	60·6	88·6	69·6	74·6	55·5	82·5	43 8	...	...	...	
Wun (Yeotmal) ...	2	50	32	0	2	7	36	57	102·58	83	105	90	85·45	73·52	95	80	75·84	57·32	80	74	N. E. W.	S.W.N.N	S.W.S.E.	
Basim (Civil Station) ..	2	26	50	54	3	31	56	11	101	88	103	84	86	79 50	89	76	78 50	63	84	57	Not noted.			

B.—1.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

B.—2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*

Nil.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The chief executive authority in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is the Resident at Hyderabad. He is assisted by a Secretary, a Commissioner, a Judicial Commissioner, a Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector General of Dispensaries, an Inspector General of Police, Jails and Registration, a Director of Public Instruction, and a Deputy Conservator of Forests.

The following is a Statement of area, population, revenue, &c. of the Commissionership, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-Divisions of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive District.	No. of Judicial and revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	No. of villages.	How many civil judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average of do.	No. of police.	Town cost of officials and police of all kinds.			Revenue. Land.			Revenue. Gross.			Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16
												Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amraoti ...	4	2,759	501,331	Amraoti ... 23,410 Karinja ... 21,750	1,374	10	15	32	24	547	65,318	1	8	15,63,140	0	0	21,72,382	0	0	
	Akola ...	5	2,660	480,657	Barsi Takli ... 5,816 Wadegaon ... 5,920 Pathoor ... 6,552 Hiwarkhed ... 7,246 Shegaon ... 8,120 Khamgaon ... 9,234 Julgaon ... 9,552 Balapur ... 13,768 Akot ... 15,266 Akola ... 15,920	1,190	11	18	30	20	456	72,024	0	0	17,92,078	0	0	23,55,512	0	0	
	Ellichpur ...	3	2,623	279,022	Ellichpur ... 27,782 Do. cantonment. 11,269 Anjangaon ... 8,615	1,460	5	7	60	38	392	58,580	0	0	9,13,775	0	0	12,04,334	0	0	
	Buldana ...	3	2,804	366,309	Deulgaon Raja... 9,298 Mulkapur ... 7,988	1,010	3	10	39	32	587	88,212	0	0	9,53,718	0	0	10,84,002	0	0	
	Wun ...	4	3,907	323,732	Yeotmal ... 3,501	1,565	6	10	34	18	263	49,155	0	0	4,93,503	0	0	7,22,414	0	0	
	Basim ...	3	2,958	276,573	Basim ... 8,531	950	6	8	40	20	438	69,692	0	0	5,62,296	0	0	6,00,772	0	0	
		22	17,711	2,227,654		7,549	41	68	39	25	2,677	4,02,981	1	8	62,78,510	0	0	81,39,416	0	0	

D—POPULATION

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of population.									Occupation.				
						Children under 12 years.				Christians.													
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.		Number per square mile.	European	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Prevalling languages.	Emigration.	Immigration.
Amraoti ...	18,543	89,310	107,853	171,377	161,173	89,898	78,883	501,331	181·7	139	44	28	452,970	35,439	6	3,354	...	9,351	291,953	209,378	Marathi ...	...	...
Akola ...	17,739	99,509	117,248	158,687	153,870	89,600	78,500	480,657	180·7	49	52	170	430,422	39,831	44	1,554	...	8,535	72,833	408,324	Marathi and Urdu.	336	2,595
Ellichpur ...	12,712	48,825	61,537	92,959	91,372	50,141	44,550	279,022	106·3	149	79	...	214,037	27,918	15	...	6	36,818	129,489	149,533	Do.	...	...
Buldana ...	18,362	63,975	82,337	118,072	112,439	71,256	64,542	366,309	130·4	35	15	37	282,101	25,499	...	436	...	58,186	94,603	271,706	Marathi ...	...	...
Wun .	805	64,154	64,959	101,729	99,932	64,134	57,967	323,762	82·8	13	20	6	255,772	25,173	...	784	..	41,994	180,930	142,832	Do. ..	...	1,350
Basim ...	226	57,189	57,415	87,238	56,203	83,789	49,343	276,573	93·5	...	5	...	247,940	14,423	...	411	...	13,794	157,647	118,926	Do. ...	...	...
Total ...	68,387	422,962	491,349	730,062	674,989	448,818	373,785	2,227,654	126	385	215	241	1,883,242	168,283	65	6,539	6	168,678	926,955	1,300,699		336	3,945

E.—1.—FISCAL.

Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

DISTRICTS.	Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.		
	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By Villages.	Revenue. By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	By Revenue Department.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
Amraoti		...	...	2,759	...	...	135	...	...	.
Akola	..	...	...	2,660	...	...	123	...	...	.
Ellichpur	..	2,800	...	2,623	...	16-10	140	...	...	
Buldana	...	...	...	2,804	...	...	131	...	...	...
Wun	...	...	..	3,907	...	...	124	...	...	...
Basim	.	...	...	2,958	...	...	145	...	.	...
Total .	..	2,800	...	17,711	...	16-10	Average 134	...	...	..

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Amount of revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	...	...		...
,, for 30 years or upwards	14,672	67,71,608	Varying from 1904-95 to 1906-7.	...
,, for 10 years or under 30	...	...		...
,, under 10 years	...	...		...
In progress	...	...		...
Total ...	14,672	67,71,608	...	...
Settlements previously made including full record of rights	...	...	...	...
Do. without such records...	...	...	...	...
Settlement during the year ... { Detailed	...	...	...	...
Settlement during the year ... { Summary				

E.—2.—FISCAL.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

DISTRICTS.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government work.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing land.	Uncultivable.	Uncultivable waste	Total area assessed	Assessment. Gross amount.	Rate per acre in cultivation. Rs.	a.	p.	Rate per acre in cultivable land. Rs.	a.	p.	Rate per acre in total area of settlement. Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks.
Amraoti ...	...	12,698	1,427,826	1,440,524	65,891	133,154	86,380	1,670,509	17,22,081	1	1	8	0	8	8	0	15	7	
Akola ...	...	10,255	1,424,703	1,434,958	43,123	30,324	184,502	1,517,405	17,70,071	1	4	6	0	7	8	1	4	9	
Ellichpur* ...	20	3,893	557,766	561,679	19,411	4,268	58,198	583,193	9,40,704	1	10	2	0	13	7	1	9	8	
Buldana ...	...	8,772	1,406,471	1,415,243	81,091	39,800	201,611	1,535,724	9,14,050	0	11	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	
Wun ...	...	2,501	1,068,977	1,091,478	129,164	409,923	670,282	1,630,565	6,71,977	0	7	7	0	6	4	0	7	2	
Basim ...	...	7,612	1,099,733	1,107,345	149,292	80,425	555,118	1,337,062	6,72,725	0	10	10	0	12	3	0	6	7	
Total ...	20	45,731	7,005,476	7,051,227	487,972	706,419	1,997,691	8,285,618	67,71,608	0	15	9	0	10	0	0	14	8	

* Melghat not included.

E. 3.—FISCAL.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nil.

E. 4.—FISCAL.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nil.

E. 5.—FISCAL.

Register of Transfers.

Nil.

E. 6.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year 1877-78. Assessed.	Revenue last year 1877-78. Realized.	Revenue this year 1878-79. Assessed.	Revenue this year 1878-79. Realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	No. of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
1 From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	60,87,526	61,74,642	62,01,812	62,70,954	7,57,519	55,13,435	7,560	11	99-2-0
2 Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	56,281		53,955						
3 Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ...	6,264		5,552						
4 Collections from Government estates	...		...						
5 Income from sale of Government estates	...		...						
6 Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	51,104		28,294						
Total ...	61,88,647	61,74,642	*62,78,509	†62,70,954	7,57,519	55,13,435	7,560	11	99

* Includes village expenses, and excludes Revenue from jagirs and enams.

† 5 Rupees collected in excess in Basim District.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

I.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year* 1878-79 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

No Legislative Council.

II.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year* 1878-79.

No Legislative Council.

III.—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative authority of Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1878-79.

Nil.

B.—JUDI

No. I.—*Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercised powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising Criminal powers only. Paid.	6	2,952	371,275	23	*Vide* printed report for 1877.	With the exception of four Tahsildars who exercised powers of 2nd class Magistrates, each Judge including the Tahsildar of Amraoti had powers of a Magistrate of 3rd class under the Criminal Procedure Code.	Each Judge with the exception of 5 Tahsildars is required to pass the examination prescribed for Naib Tahsildars.
Ditto Unpaid.	6	2,952	371,275	7	Ditto	*Vide* printed report for 1877.	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions.	2	...	...	3	Ditto	Ditto	...
Ditto invested also with Criminal powers.	1	...	...	1	Ditto	Ditto	...
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	6	2,952	371,275	20	Ditto	Ditto	*Vide* printed report for 1877.
Magistrates of the 1st class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	6	2,952	371,275	11	Ditto	With the exception of two officers, one of whom exercised Criminal powers only and the other Civil powers only, each Judge had powers to hear suits from Rs. 300 to Rs. 5,000 in value.	Ditto
Magistrates of the Districts exercising Civil, Criminal, and Revenue powers, also the powers described by Section 36 of Act X. of 1872.	6	2,952	371,275	6	Ditto	*Vide* printed report for 1877.	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	1	17,711	2,227,654	1	Ditto	Ditto	...
Resident's Sadr (High) Court	1	17,711	227,654	1	...	...	...

A.—Exclusive of cases committed to Sessions Court by Magistrates

B.—Exclusive of suits transferred within

CIAL.

Appellate, existing in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on the last day of the year 1878.

Total number of Judges.				Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge.		Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipt from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average No. of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average No. of Advocate attached to each Tribunal.	No. of Cases decided during the year.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	..	.	23	...	990	Costs included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.	Included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.	*Vide* printed report for 1877.	*Vide* printed report for 1877.	One Barrister and 92 Pleaders are practising in the province.	5,551	...	.	...
.	...	...	7	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	...			1,485	...	.	...
...	...	1	2	9,600	6,000	Rs. 84,549	Rs. a. 32,662 5	...			...	3,356	..	...
.	.	1	...	7,200	...	14,770	9,295 0	...			12	871	..	...
...	..	...	20	...	1,887	Costs included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.	Included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.	With the exception of 3 officers, the others were in charge of revenue and account work of the Taluka.			3,770	5,798	...	...
...	2	4	5	6,100	3,741	Ditto	Ditto	With the exception of 4 officers the others were in charge of revenue and account work of the Taluka.			1,088	6,701	.	...
...	6	.	...	16,151	...	3,45,404	2,07,002 3	Revenue and account work of Taluka.			313	26	...	711
											A. 12,219	B. 16,752	...	...
..	1	...	.	27,000	...	38,400	8,011 14	...			26	...	...	256
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,246 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	65*

referred for higher punishment and transferred, &c.
the Districts of the Province.
* Besides 19 miscellaneous special appeal Petitions.

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. II.—(Criminal.)—*Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year 1878.*

Indian Penal Code.	Description of Offences.	No. of offences reported during the year.	*No. of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year 1878.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS. The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC, AND JUSTICE.													
	AGAINST THE STATE.													
121	Waging war against the Queen	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	
122-123	Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war ..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	
125 to 127	War or depredation on allied powers	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	
131-132	Abetment of mutiny..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	
	RELATING TO COIN, STAMPS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.													
231 to 238	Counterfeiting coin	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
246 to 249	Diminishing or altering coin	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
239 to 243 and 250 to 254	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	46	34	31	38	11	15	20	23	...	...	..	..	
255 to 259	Counterfeiting stamps or selling same .. .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	
260 to 263	Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
264 to 267	Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures ...	83	74	77	85	16	21	60	64	...	...	1	...	
	AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.													
140, 170-171	Personating public servant or soldier	9	8	10	13	...	2	10	11	...	...	...	...	
118 to 120	Concealing design to commit offence	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
176-177, 181, 182, 202-203.	Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information.	102	100	100	111	11	12	89	99	...	...	...	...	
201 to 204	Causing disappearance of evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
435, C. C. P.	Contempt of Court	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
183 to 189, 187-190	Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist Public Servant.	24	22	20	25	5	9	15	16	...	...	...	...	
188	Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury	65	62	56	86	2	9	54	77	...	...	...	...	
228	Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceeding	2	2	2	3	...	...	2	3	..	...	...	...	

212-216.	Harbouring an offender	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	..
213 to 215	Taking gift to screen offender . .	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	..	.
224-225	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue .	19	19	21	26	...	...	19	22	2	4	..	...
224-226	Escape from lawful custody or transportation	16	13	10	11	1	1	9	10	...	...	..	.
172-175, and 178 to 180	Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce or refusing to answer or sign.	83	83	83	103	8	11	75	92	...	...	...	..
C. C. P., 354	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	By Public Servants.												
161-165	Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public Servant ...	16	15	15	16	12	13	2	2	...	...	1	1
166-167	Public Servant acting illegally to injure any person ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
168-169	„ Unlawfully trading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
217-218	„ Fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	3	3	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	...
219-220	„ Wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
221-222	„ Intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape.	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...
129-223	„ Negligently suffering escape	11	11	11	16	...	2	11	14	...	...	..	...
	Breach of Police Act by Police Officers...	23	23	24	25	1	1	23	24	...	...	..	..
	False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.												
193 to 196	Giving false evidence	11	10	11	12	2	3	9	9	...	...	..	..
193 to 196	Fabricating false evidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
197 to 200	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
205 to 229	False personation in Judicial proceeding	3	3	3	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	..	
206 to 208, 421 to 424	Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree.	4	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
209-210	False claim in Court of Justice	1	1	1	10	...	...	1	10	...	...	..	...
211	„ charge of offence	18	18	18	22	6	7	11	11	...	...	1	4
C. C. P., 209	Frivolous and vexatious complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
465-466, 467-468, 469-471, 473 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document.	10	10	10	21	4	9	6	11	...	...	...	1
481 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Nuisances.												
269 to 294	Public nuisances under Penal Code	517	500	487	918	40	64	445	850	1	1	1	3
	Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts ...	3,224	3,201	3,209	3,209	106	106	3,102	3,102	1	1	...	...
	Relating to the Public Peace.												
143 to 153, 157-158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	211	105	49	433	18	138	31	295	...	...	...	...
154 to 156	Omitting to inform of, or prevent, riot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	Affray	34	34	23	85	7	44	16	41	...	...	...	..
295 to 298	Offences relating to religion	14	8	19	49	4	22	15	27	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	4,560	4,373	4,307	5,336	260	494	4,039	4,827	4	7	4	8

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. II.—(Criminal).—*Statement of Offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year* 1878—continued

Indian Penal Code.	Description of Offences.	No. of offences reported during the year.	*No. of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year 1878.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS. The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
	CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
	Murder, 302-303 — By Thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murder, 302-303 — By Dakaits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murder, 302-303 — By Robbers	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Murder, 302-303 — By poison.. for sake of robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murder, 302-303 — By poison.. from other motives	4	1	3	6	1	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	
	Murder, 302-303 — Other murders.. from motives connected with women	7	3	4	5	3	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	
	Murder, 302-303 — Other murders.. from other motives	17	13	12	20	2	7	7	10	2	2	1	1	
307	Attempt to murder	17	8	4	4	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	
304-308	Culpable homicide	16	9	14	24	4	7	10	17	...	...	...	...	
304-A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
305-306	Abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
309	Attempt to commit suicide	100	58	57	59	21	22	36	37	...	...	...	...	
312-316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
317-318	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth	23	16	16	20	7	8	7	9	2	3	...	...	
325-326	Grievous hurt	60	49	41	56	12	22	28	33	1	1	...	...	
335	" on grave and sudden provocation	3	2	2	7	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	
323-334	Hurt	608	398	323	543	113	251	210	291	...	1	...	...	
324	" by dangerous weapons	23	16	13	24	5	15	8	9	...	...	...	...	
328	Administering stupefying drugs	13	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
327, 329 to 333	Causing hurt to extort property or confession	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
330-337	Act dangerous to life or safety	11	6	4	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
341	Wrongful restraint	409	224	156	268	91	185	65	83	...	...	...	...	
342 to 346	" confinement	17	12	11	13	7	9	4	4	...	...	...	...	
347-348	" " to extort property or confession	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
352, 355, 358	Assault or use of criminal force	2,659	2,631	2,618	5,510	1,747	4,010	858	1,472	...	2	13	26	
504 to 509	Criminal intimidation or insult	85	84	83	126	41	66	42	60	...	...	...	...	
510	Causing annoyance in state of intoxication	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
374	Unlawful compulsion of labour	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
370-371	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	

363 to 365 367 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	13	4	8	16	4	11	2	3	2	2	...	...
366	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
372-373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	5	4	3	6	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...
498	Enticing a married woman with criminal intent	36	35	35	46	26	34	9	12	...	...	...	...
493 to 496	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages	21	20	21	39	19	35	2	4	...	...	...	...
497	Adultery	16	15	13	13	7	7	6	6	...	...	...	...
376	Rape	33	10	9	11	4	5	3	4	1	1	1	1
377	Unnatural offences	13	7	7	7	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
500 to 502	Defamation...	9	9	9	12	7	11	1	1	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	4,228	3,648	3,473	6,848	2,134	4,727	1,314	2,080	9	13	16	28
	CLASS III.—Offences against property with violence.												
395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	16	12	18	90	2	19	10	40	6	31	...	...
399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394, 397-398	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon. By poison or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon. By other means	8	7	3	9	...	5	2	3	1	1	...	...
392, 393	Robbery ... In a dwelling house	11	6	2	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Robbery ... On the highway	18	9	4	10	1	6	3	4	...	...	...	...
	Robbery ... Elsewhere	50	15	7	11	1	1	6	10	...	...	...	...
384 to 389	Extortion	7	7	6	8	5	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
451, 454, 457	House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft...	1,340	1,178	300	448	83	142	201	284	9	12	7	10
449-450-451 454, 457	House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit an offence other than theft.	93	72	75	109	20	31	54	75	...	...	1	3
452, 455 458, 460	House-breaking or house-trespass, with preparation for, or attempt at hurt.	34	23	12	13	3	4	9	9	...	...	...	...
452, 455, 458	House-breaking or lurking ... ... / House-trespass	95	91	18	22	4	7	14	15	...	...	...	...
	Without violence.												
379-380-381	Theft of cattle	519	389	267	342	52	69	191	248	22	22	2	3
	Theft ordinary	4,354	3,343	1,741	2,669	319	636	1,367	1,944	42	68	13	21
411 to 414	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	89	78	91	141	24	58	63	79	2	2	2	2
403 to 404	Dishonest misappropriation of property...	131	124	117	153	22	29	92	121	...	...	3	3
406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	173	117	98	111	34	41	53	58	9	10	2	2
417 to 420	Cheating	63	63	56	82	24	38	30	42	2	2	...	...
	Malicious Offences.												
426-427 430 to 433	Mischief, ordinary	157	138	120	193	71	136	48	57	...	...	1	...
420-429	" by poisoning or killing cattle	119	78	32	43	15	23	17	20	...	...	...	...
434	" by destroying landmarks	27	26	25	34	3	6	20	26	...	...	2	2

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. II.—(Criminal)—*Statement of offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year* 1878—concluded.

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	No. of offences reported during the year.	*No. of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.	No. of persons under trial during the year 1878.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS. The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
	CLASS III.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES.—*Concluded.*													
435-436, 438	Serious mischief by fire	65	37	14	17	6	7	7	9	...	...	1	1	
447	Criminal trespass or house-trespass	531	349	306	540	164	307	141	228	...	...	1	5	
461-462	Breaking closed receptacle	5	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	7,905	6,165	3,313	5,049	855	1,574	2,330	3,275	92	147	36	53	
	CLASS IV.—NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.													
311, 400, 411	Belonging to a gang of Thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Belonging to a gang of Dakaits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Belonging to a gang of Thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
C. C. P., 504	Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood... ...	30	30	29	36	11	12	18	24	...	...	...	...	
C. C. P., 505, 506	Bad habit and repute...	41	39	36	55	10	11	26	44	...	...	...	...	
490-492.	Criminal breaches of Contracts of Service	3	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Act VIII. of 1871.	Breaches of special laws for the protection of the Revenue, or on other subjects—the acts being specified Registration Act.	2	2	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	
	Breaches of laws relating—													
	To excise on spirits and drugs	204	188	184	197	34	39	150	158	...	...	...	...	
	,, opium	41	36	38	42	16	17	21	25	...	...	1	...	
Chapter XXVIII. Criminal Procedure Code.	To compel payment of penalty in the recognizance ...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	

536, C. C. P.	Maintenance of wives or children	62	62	62	59	47	44	14	14	...	...	1	1
	Boundary marks	16	16	16	15	1	...	15	15	...	..	...	...
Chapter 37, C.C.P.	Security for keeping the peace	2	2	2	38	...	7	2	31	...	...	...	...
	To Salt and Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Stamps	17	17	17	32	2	6	14	24	...	...	1	2
	„ Paper Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Post Office	2	2	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
	„ Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Payment of Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Municipalities	328	305	328	328	30	30	298	298	...	...	...	...
	„ Jails	3	3	3	4	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
	„ Forests	317	312	310	625	37	76	269	541	3	5	1	3
	„ Railway...	45	43	42	53	7	11	33	42	..	...	2	...
	„ Gaming and Lotteries	34	29	31	151	5	16	26	135	...	...	...	...
	„ Wandering and dangerous Lunatics...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Cattle trespass	212	211	211	518	137	353	73	163	...	...	1	2
	„ Possession of arms	3	3	3	6	...	...	2	5	1	1	...	...
	Total ...	1,364	1,305	1,321	2,173	339	625	971	1,534	4	6	7	8
	Grand Total ...	18,057	15,491	12,414	19,406	3,588	7,420	8,654	11,716	109	173	63	97
	ABSTRACT.												
	CLASS I... Cognizable	3,722	3,558	3,505	3,976	159	305	3,343	3,666	3	5	...	...
	CLASS I... Non-Cognizable	838	815	802	1,360	101	189	696	1,161	1	2	4	8
	„ II... Cognizable	1,516	941	768	1,236	314	615	441	595	9	11	4	15
	„ II... Non-Cognizable	2,712	2,707	2,705	5,612	1,820	4,112	873	1,485	...	2	12	13
	„ III... Cognizable	7,550	5,822	2,990	4,582	732	1,359	2,139	3,031	90	145	29	47
	„ III... Non-Cognizable	355	343	323	467	123	215	191	244	2	2	7	6
	„ IV... Cognizable	204	195	193	365	39	59	152	306	...	...	2	...
	„ IV... Non-Cognizable	1,160	1,110	1,128	1,808	300	566	819	1,228	4	6	5	8
	Total ... Cognizable ...	12,992	10,516	7,456	10,159	1,244	2,338	6,075	7,598	102	161	35	62
	Total ... Non-Cognizable ...	5,065	4,975	4,958	9,247	2,344	5,082	2,579	4,118	7	12	28	35

* The balance remaining after deducting the number of offences struck off the Crime Register from the number reported should be shown in this column.

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. III.—(Criminal.)—*Showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunal of various classes in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1878.*

Courts.	Number of cases and persons dealt with.														Cases and Persons disposed of.										Remaining at the end of the year 1877.		Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses who attended.
	Brought to trial during the year 1877.										Received by transfer.		Total.		Discharged without trial		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed or referred.		Died, escaped, or transferred.				Cognizable.	Non-Cognizable.	
	Remaining at the end of the year 1877.		Under arrest of Police.		Upon Warrant.		On summons.		Voluntarily.																				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Unpaid Magistrates	3	3	1,319	1,372	8	9	177	338	1	1	...	...	1,508	1,723	21	32	136	269	1,328	1,387	16	16	7	19	...	...	1	5	3,678
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates of 2nd and 3rd Classes	14	26	5,433	7,396	181	253	3,767	7,724	198	341	41	91	9,634	15,831	891	1,757	2,125	4,653	6,370	9,005	117	179	85	159	46	78	2	6	30,272
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising jurisdiction throughout the Districts	4	6	730	1,016	76	108	210	337	15	23	46	76	1,081	1,566	199	345	127	187	709	970	22	31	15	24	9	9	4	6	2,908
Chief Magistrates of Districts	7	13	186	303	35	57	28	43	11	15	166	250	433	681	73	134	13	36	227	324	1	1	111	176	6	10	8	12	981
Total Magistracy	28	48	7,668	10,087	300	427	4,182	8,442	225	380	253	417	12,656	19,801	1,184	2,268	2,401	5,145	8,634	11,686	156	227	218	378	63	97	3	8	38,699
Court of Sessions	11	22	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	40	...	...	3	7	20	30	...	...	3	3	...	...	33	47	104
Grand Total . . 1878.	39	70	7,683	10,105	300	427	4,182	8,442	225	380	253	417	12,682	19,841	1,184	2,268	2,404	5,152	8,654	11,716	156	227	221	381	63	97	5·2	9·3	38,740

B—JUDICIAL.

No. IV.—(Criminal.)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Maintenance.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	53	5	...	38	1,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Sub-Magistrates, paid. Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes.	...	...	...	...	4	1,201	99	...	638	6,711	24	328	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of the 1st class exercising jurisdiction throughout the Districts ...	...	...	...	...	11	189	6	...	117	478	11	64	9	30	42	13
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	27	194	8	...	38	22	10	22	2	...	...	1
Sessions Court ...	...	18	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 1878 ...	...	18	...	...	(a) 42	1,647	118	...	833	8,502	(b.) 45	414	11	30	(c) 42	14

Class of Tribunals.	Details of punishment. Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	50	100	500	1,000	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines. Rs. a. p.	Amount realized. Rs. a. p.	Amount paid by way of compensation. Rs. a. p.	Imprisonment: 15 days: Rigorous.	15 days: Simple.	6 months: Rigorous.	6 months: Simple.	2 years: Rigorous.	2 years: Simple.	7 years: Rigorous.	7 years: Simple.	Above 7 years: Rigorous.	Above 7 years: Simple	Whipped: 10 strips and under	20	30	40	50	60	100	120 do. and above.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	1,297	32	...	...	...	...	2,375 8 0	2,260 12 0	61 0 0	42	6	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
Local and Sub-Magistrates, paid. Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes.	1,451	861	26	11	...	...	45,354 1 6	36,604 6 8	2,137 15 1	768	101	1,042	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	235	54				...
Magistrates of the 1st class exercising jurisdiction throughout the Districts ...	393	151	44	8	2	...	12,597 9 6	6,507 1 6	939 1 2	11	24	142	35	140	...	...	...	...	...	16	44	15				...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	20	27	12	9	...	...	4,895 0 0	1,911 11 10	443 8 0	8	7	67	6	119	3	67	...	...	...	2	8	25			...	...
Sessions Court ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	200 0 0	... ...	... ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	1	...		...			...	...	...
Grand Total 1878 ...	8,161	1,071	84	28	2	...	65,422 3 0	47,284 0 0	3,581 8 3	829	138	1,300	96	264	3	72	...	1	...	81	287	94				...

(a.) Eight of these were fined and three flogged in addition to solitary confinement.
(b.) Three of these were fined also.
(c.) Eighteen of these were imprisoned having failed to furnish the required security.

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. V—(Criminal)—*Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1878.*

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Chapters XX. and XXI., C. Cr. P.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Akola	46	16	11	2	17	...	...	...	...	
Buldana	24	6	1	2	12	...	...	3	...	
Basim	10	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	
Amraoti	114	17	43	20	29	...	...	2	3	
Ellichpur	36	...	17	5	14	...	...	...	...	
Wun	8	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	238	39	77	31	83	...	...	5	3	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	52	19	4	1	10	...	...	12	6	
Resident's Sadar (High Court)	23	19	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total...1878 ...	313	77	81	33	96	...	...	17	9	

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. VI.—(Civil).—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year* 1878.

Class of Courts.	Suits for money, distinguishing Suits up to Rs. 500, cognizable by Small Cause Courts from "other cases."																		Other Suits.												
	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the rent Law.		Moveable property or value thereof.		Damages		Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion & caste.	Total.
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.													
Small Cause Courts.	2,240	12	346	2	422	8	37	...	327	2	519	28	73	...	134	...	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,170
Sub-Divisional Courts.	5,000	45	1,228	10	1,419	21	120	2	352	...	377	5	67	...	430	...	85	3	663	14	144	42	6	...	4	2	10	18	...	3	10,070
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,133	131	115	14	264	53	37	19	28	1	42	10	19	1	60	10	34	3	292	28	47	19	2	...	1	...	20	6	...	...	2,389
Chief Courts of Districts.	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	21
Grand Total. 1878 ...	8,373	191	1,689	26	2,105	86	194	21	707	3	938	45	159	1	624	10	137	8	957	43	191	62	9	...	5	2	30	31	...	3	(a) 16,650

(a) Total number of Suits shown as instituted in column 3 of Imperial No. B-VIII. . 16,919
Deduct re-instituted Suits of 1878 269
16,650

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. VII.—(Civil).—*Statement showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year* 1878.

Value of suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.			Remarks.
	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	Chief Courts of Districts.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
						Rs.	a.	p.	
In Civil Courts.									
Not exceeding Rs. 5 ...	112	302	15	...	429	1,633	6	6	
" " 20 ...	1,049	2,492	233	...	3,774	49,649	6	2	
" " 100 ...	2,141	5,465	946	...	8,552	4,29,734	11	5	
" " 500 ...	779	1,423	946	...	3,148	6,52,611	10	10	
" " 1,000 ...	37	93	179	1	310	2,20,251	13	10	
" " 5,000 ...	...	...	145	2	147	2,78,905	6	9	
" " 10,000 ...	...	...	...	10	10	66,327	12	1	
" " 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	9	9	2,12,460	8	6	
Exceeding " 1,00,000 ...	...	...	...	1	1	4,40,000	0	0	
Suits in which amount of claim cannot be stated	...	109	28	1	138	...	...	...	
Grand Total ... 1878 ...	4,118	9,884	2,492	24	(a) 16,518	23,51,574	12	1	

(a) Total number of Suits shown as disposed of in Imperial No. B-VIII. 17,966
Deduct suits transferred 1,214
Plus re-instituted suits disposed of 234
— 1,448
16,518

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. VIII.—(Civil).—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year* 1878.

Class of Courts.	Description of Court	Suits remaining from last year	Instituted in 1878.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	Average duration of Suits. Contested.	Average duration of Suits. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
Small Cause Courts ...	...	192	4,178	1	4,371	...	35	113	110	551	1,091	695	30	1,220	317	4,127	244	...	...	13·1	11·2	6	
Sub-Divisional Courts.	...	685	10,412	409	11,506	660	65	730	175	1,542	3,651	1,025	51	2,097	775	10,706	800	131	82	42·5	23·8	28	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	318	2,305	799	3,422	551	20	96	41	388	689	412	5	708	214	3,104	318	90	69	65·8	31	22	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	8	24	5	37	3	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	13	5	29	8	5	1	126·6	22	2	
Grand Total. 1878 ...	...	1,203	(a.) 16,919	1,214	19,336	1,214	120	940	327	2,485	5,432	2,133	86	4,038	1,311	(b.) 17,966	1,370	226	152	62	22	58	

(a).—Total number of suits shown as instituted in Imperial No. B. VI ... 16,650
Add—Number of re-instituted suits included in column 3 of this statement .. 269
Total ... 16,919

(b).—Total number of suits shown as disposed of in Imperial No. B. VII. ... 16,518
Add—Number of suits transferred 1,214
Plus re-instituted suits disposed of during the year ... 234 — 1,448
Total ... 17,966

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. IX.—(Civil.)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year* 1878.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default under Sections 556 and 557, Civil Procedure Code.	Heard *ex parte*.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 561, Act X. of 1877.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code.						
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	77	455	...	532	...	11	44	5	16	217	29	97	62	481	51	8	4	2	
Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province ...	65	195	...	260	...	14	27	2	1	112	6	44	16	222	38	8	...	...	
Resident's Sadr High Court	...	3*	...	3	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	
Total ...1878 ...	142	653	...	795	...	25	72	7	17	329	35	141	80	706	89	16	4	2	

* Besides these there were 39 special appeal Petitions which were rejected by admission to the file.

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. X.—(Civil).—*Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1878.*

Class of Courts.	Description of Court.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	No execution effected.	Total.	Pending at the end of.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
		Pending	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.							Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Orders under Section 326, Code of Procedure.	
													Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Small Cause Courts	...	495	2,703	3	3,201	714	650	1,561	2,925	276	...	40	776	372	...	...	1	
Sub-Divisional Courts	...	2,708	5,880	413	9,001	2,523	1,423	3,015	6,961	2,040	178	132	1,406	683	1,511	718	33	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	949	2,143	363	3,455	726	545	1,657	2,928	527	104	38	514	233	646	283	14	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	18	39	6	63	12	6	25	43	20	3	...	10	4	12	3	1	
Grand Total 1878 ...	...	4,170	10,765	785	15,720	3,975	2,624	6,258	12,857	2,863	285	210	2,706	1,292	2,169	1,004	49	

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. XI.—(Criminal).—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Establishment or Average No. of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	No. of Cases tried by Jury.	No. of Cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.		Assessors trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	No. of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	No. of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
Sessions Court of the Judicial Commissioner Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Two Assessors in each case. The prescribed qualifications are education, character and age.	...	24	...	...	18	6	Criminal trials by Court of Sessions.

B.—JUDICIAL.

No. XII.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year* 1878-79.

District.	No. of Registration offices.	Registration affecting immoveable property—Book I. Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause a.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b. and c.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause d.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses a. and b.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause c.) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause i.)	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property—Book IV. Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause f.)	All other documents registered.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited—Book V.	Number of wills registered—Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills—Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
									Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspr.-Genl. of Registration, H. A. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8 0	5,915 2 0
Akola ...	9	30	1,239	1,848	13	12	563	3,705	5,380 4 0	770	461	4	8	...	23	...	1,266	587 8 0	10,77,369 13 1	84	80	195	359	521 0 0	...	3	1	6	20	92	33	180	6,496 12 0	5,688 15 6	4,894 7 0
Buldana...	11	4	499	740	5	4	101	1,353	1,829 8 0	300	294	1	12	...	15	5	627	302 0 0	3,78,854 10 4	46	97	148	291	343 8 0	...	3	...	1	4	10	...	32	2,481 0 0	2,205 13 9	2,391 6 10
Basim ...	6	6	82	187	...	9	18	302	457 8 0	62	52	...	...	...	8	1	123	79 4 0	91,952 10 0	4	54	67	125	192 0 0	...	1	...	1	2	12	14	8	730 12 0	564 10 6	546 1 7
Amraoti...	9	32	834	836	7	68	693	2,460	3,279 0 0	659	245	3	43	...	21	2	973	470 4 0	6,86,040 11 8	40	95	285	420	662 8 0	...	8	2	1	7	66	74	264	4,431 12 0	4,577 1 0	4,043 4 8
Ellichpur.	7	7	597	632	2	...	383	1,621	2,356 8 0	331	154	...	5	...	5	...	495	192 0 0	4,74,001 1 1	21	29	84	134	278 12 0	...	1	...	...	1	37	35	98	2,829 4 0	2,438 5 0	4,057 15 1
Wun ...	7	5	59	136	4	...	13	217	358 8 0	27	20	...	...	...	6	...	53	45 8 0	69,367 2 8	5	17	74	96	148 8 0	...	...	...	...	2	1	22	27	552 8 0	538 15 0	796 9 1
Total H. A. D. ...	49	84	3,310	4,369	31	93	1,771	9,658	13,661 4 0	2,149	1,226	8	68	...	78	8	3,537	1,676 8 0	27,77,586 0 10	200	372	853	1,425	2,146 4 0	...	16	3	9	36	218	178	609	17,522 0 0	16,035 4 9	20,544 14 3

C.—PRISONS—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1878.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																							
Amraoti	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	409	14	423	670	49	719	1,079	63	1,142	693	48	741	386	15	401	414·12	20·20	434·32	419·72	21·09	440·81
		Under trial ...	7	2	9	103	7	110	110	9	119	106	7	113	4	2	6	2·88	0·89	3·77			
		Civil	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	...	29	29	...	29	...	...	...	2·72	...	2·72			
Akola	Do. ...	Convicts ...	461	11	472	704	73	777	1,165	84	1,249	757	60	817	408	24	432	439·80	19·95	459·75	446·19	22·21	468·40
		Under trial ...	1	2	3	261	56	317	262	58	320	261	58	319	1	...	1	4·68	1·21	5·89			
		Civil	...	...	...	19	1	20	19	1	20	18	1	19	1	...	1	1·67	0·09	1·76			
		Lunatics ...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	1	1	0·04	0·96	1·00			
Total ...	...	Convicts ...	870	25	895	1,374	122	1,496	2,244	147	2,391	1,450	108	1,558	794	39	833	853·92	40·15	894·07	865·91	43·30	909·21
		Under trial ...	8	4	12	364	63	427	372	67	439	367	65	432	5	2	7	7·56	2·10	9·66			
		Civil	2	...	2	46	1	47	48	1	49	47	1	48	1	...	1	4·39	·09	4·48			
		Lunatics ...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	1	1	·04	·96	1			
Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																							
Wun	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	37	5	42	233	17	250	270	22	292	241	21	262	29	1	30	25·26	0·87	26·13	26·73	1·19	27·92
		Under trial ...	5	...	5	8	1	9	13	1	14	13	1	14	...	...	...	0·78	0·32	1·10			
		Civil	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	0·69	...	0·69			
Ellichpur	Do. ...	Convicts ...	26	...	26	191	9	200	217	9	226	204	9	213	13	...	13	23·56	0·25	23·81	27·41	0·25	27·66
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	32	...	32	33	...	33	33	...	33	...	...	...	1·36	...	1·30			
		Civil	3	...	3	24	...	24	27	...	27	24	...	24	3	...	3	2·55	...	2·55			
Buldana	Do. ...	Convicts ...	28	3	31	262	14	276	290	17	307	261	16	277	29	1	30	29·81	1·85	31·66	31·06	1·99	33·05
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	28	5	33	29	5	34	29	5	34	...	...	...	·50	·14	·64			
		Civil	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	3	...	3	3	...	3	·75	...	·75			
Basim	Do. ...	Convicts ...	24	2	26	288	44	332	312	46	358	297	37	334	15	9	24	20·93	1·80	22·73	25·57	2·09	27·66
		Under trial ...	3	...	3	179	18	197	182	18	200	169	18	187	13	...	13	4·60	·29	4·89			
		Civil	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04			
Total ...		Convicts ...	115	10	125	974	84	1,058	1,089	94	1,183	1,008	83	1,086	86	11	97	99·56	4·71	104·33	110·77	5·52	116·29
		Under trial ...	10	...	10	247	24	271	257	24	281	244	24	268	13	...	13	7·18	·75	7·93			
		Civil	4	...	4	38	...	38	42	...	42	36	...	36	6	...	6	4·03	...	4·03			
Grand Total ...	...	Convicts ...	985	35	1,020	2,348	206	2,554	3,333	241	3,574	2,453	191	2,644	880	50	930	953·48	44·92	998·40	976·68	48·82	1025·50
		Under trial ...	18	4	22	611	87	698	629	91	720	611	89	700	18	2	20	14·74	2·85	17·59			
		Civil	6	...	6	84	1	85	90	1	91	83	1	84	7	...	7	8·42	0·09	8·51			
		Lunatics ...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	...	1	1	0·04	0·96	1·00			

C.—PRISONS.

No. I.—(JUDICIAL.)—*For Convicts only.—Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9								10		11		12		13		14		15		16		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Received from other jails. B. In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Transferred to other jails. B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year. A. On appeal.		Released during the year. B. On expiry of sentence.		Released during the year. C. Under remission rules.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. A. On account of sickness.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. B. On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																																								
1	Amraoti	409	14	507	43	916	57	153	5	10	1	1,079	63	1,142	14	...	9	2	5	...	654	45	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	386	15	414·12	20·20	434·32
2	Akola	461	11	500	46	961	57	192	24	12	3	1,165	84	1,249	11	1	19	...	20	2	509	48	...	...	...	...	131	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	62	...	408	24	439·80	19·95	459·75
	Total ...	870	25	1,007	89	1,877	114	345	29	22	4	2,244	147	2,391	25	1	28	2	25	2	1,163	93	...	...	...	...	133	10	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	68	...	794	39	853·92	40·15	894·07
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																																								
3	Wun	37	5	233	17	270	22	...	...	...	...	270	22	292	84	3	2	1	...	...	155	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	1	25·26	0·87	26·13
4	Ellichpur	26	...	191	9	217	9	...	...	...	...	217	9	226	71	2	3	...	10	1	117	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	23·56	0·25	23·81
5	Buldana	28	3	262	14	290	17	...	...	...	...	290	17	307	68	7	...	1	8	...	177	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	29	1	29·81	1·85	31·66
6	Basim	24	2	288	44	312	46	...	...	...	...	312	46	358	130	17	...	...	4	3	163	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	9	20·93	1·80	22·73
	Total ...	115	10	974	84	1,089	94	...	...	...	...	1,089	94	1,183	353	29	5	2	22	4	612	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	2	86	11	99·56	4·77	104·33
	Grand Total ...	985	35	1,981	173	2,969	208	345	29	22	4	3,333	241	3,574	378	30	33	4	47	6	1,775	139	...	...	...	...	133	10	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	72	2	880	50	953·48	44·92	998·40

C.—PRISONS.

No. II.—(JUDICIAL.)—*For Convicts only*—*Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on the 31st December 1878.*

1	2	3														4								5												6			7
		Religion.														Age.								Previous occupation.															
		A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		Males.								Females.							
		a.		b.		c.																		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		Budhists and Jains		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.	Total	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																																						
1	Amraoti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	4	248	4	1	...	61	7	1	...	288	13	84	2	13	...	12	...	4	20	1	...	349	10	1	3	1	386	15	401	
2	Akola ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	73	5	326	19	1	...	3	...	7	...	367	22	30	2	4	..	27	2	21	64	15	...	279	22	..	...	2	408	24	432	
	Total ...	...	..	...	...	5	...	149	9	574	23	2	...	64	7	8	...	655	35	114	4	17	...	39	2	25	84	25	...	628	32	1	3	3	794	39	833	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																																						
3	Wun ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	6	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	27	1	...	...	...	29	1	30	
4	Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	
5	Buldana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	23	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	25	1	2	..	...	...	2	6	4	1	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	29	1	30	
6	Basim ...	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	14	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	14	7	1	2	..	...	2	...	1	12	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	15	9	24	
	Total ...	...	..	...	...	..	..	5	...	78	11	...	...	2	...	2	...	75	9	9	2	...	..	7	9	7	15	1	1	46	9	1	1	...	86	11	97	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	155	9	652	34	2	...	66	7	10	...	730	44	123	6	17	...	46	11	32	99	17	1	674	41	2	4	3	880	50	930	

C.—PRISONS.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL.)—*For Convicts only.—Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the 31st December 1878, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5			6
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																									
Serial No.	JAILS.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four Jail Divisions.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.			Remarks.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																											
1	Amraoti	A. B. C. D.	11	1	26	...	61	3	52	1	92	3	56	3	84	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	386	15	401	
2	Akola...		23	1	19	5	23	4	60	3	122	3	66	2	75	1	8	...	11	5	1	...	...	...	408	24	432	
		Total...	34	2	45	5	84	7	112	4	214	6	122	5	159	4	10	1	11	5	3	...	...	...	794	39	833	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																											
3	Wun		...	...	3	1	10	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	30	
4	Ellichpur		...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	
5	Buldana		6	...	8	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	30	
6	Basim...		3	8	4	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	9	24	
		Total...	9	8	16	1	43	1	14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	86	11	97	
		Grand Total ...	43	10	61	6	127	8	126	4	218	6	122	5	159	4	10	1	11	6	3	...	...	...	880	50	930	

C.—PRISONS.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL.)—*For Convicts only.—Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on the 31st December 1877,* who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6						7
Serial No.	JAILS.	No. of convicts on last day of the previous year.*			No. previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						No. in prison on the 1st day of the year.			No. previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																						
1	Amraoti	409	14	423	77	1	22	1	17	...	116	2	118	28·36	14·28	27·90	1	...	1	...	...	...	
2	Akola	461	11	472	23	...	5	...	4	...	32	...	32	6·94	...	6·78	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	Total ...	870	25	895	100	1	27	1	21	...	148	2	150	17·01	8	16·75	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																						
3	Wun	37	5	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Ellichpur	26	...	26	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	4	15·38	...	15·38	...	...	..	...	...	...	
5	Buldana	28	3	31	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	4	10·7	33·3	12·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Basim	24	2	26	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	8·3	...	7·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	115	10	125	3	...	4	1	2	...	9	1	10	7·82	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	985	35	1,020	103	1	31	2	23	...	157	3	160	159·39	8·6	15·68	1	...	1	...	...	...	

* This date is the last day of the year preceding that for which the return is prepared.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during the year 1878, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6						7
Serial No.	JAILS.	No. admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						Remarks.
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. No. admitted during the year.			B. No. previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																						
1	Amraoti	507	43	550	136	1	40	1	46	...	222	2	224	43·79	4·65	40·73	6	...	6	1	...	1	
2	Akola...	500	46	546	56	...	8	...	19	...	83	...	83	16·70	...	15·29	18	1	19	1	...	1	
	Total ...	1,007	89	1,096	192	1	48	1	65	...	305	2	307	30·28	2·24	28·01	24	1	25	2	...	2	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																						
3	Wun	233	17	250	15	...	4	...	3	...	22	...	22	9·44	...	8·8	7	1	8	...	...	...	
4	Ellichpur	191	9	200	[illegible]	...	9	...	9	...	40	...	40	20·94	...	20·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Buldana	262	14	276	37	1	5	...	4	1	46	2	48	17·6	14·3	17·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Basim...	288	44	332	15	...	5	...	1	...	21	...	21	7·2	...	6·3	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	974	84	1,058	89	1	23	...	17	1	129	2	131	13·23	2·38	12·38	8	1	9	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	1,981	173	2,154	281	2	71	1	82	1	434	4	438	21·94	2·3	20·36	32	2	34	2	..	2	

C.—PRISONS.

No. V.—(JUDICIAL.)—*For Convicts only.—Showing the escapes and re-captures of Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1877, of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A. From inside the jail.	B. From outside the jail.	C. Total.	A. Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	B. Of those who escaped during the year.	C. Total.	A. Of previous years.	B. Of the year.	C. Total.	A. Under one year.	B. Above one and under seven years.	C. Above seven years.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.													
1	Amraoti	6	3	...	3	...	3	3	6	...	6	...	3	...
2	Akola	5	...	5	5	...	3	3	5	2	7	...	1	4
	Total ...	11	3	5	8	...	6	6	11	2	13	...	4	4
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.													
3	Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ellichpur	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	Buldana	...	6	...	6	...	4	4	...	2	2	4	2	...
6	Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	7	...	7	...	5	5	...	2	2	5	2	...
	Grand Total ...	11	10	5	15	...	11	11	11	4	15	5	6	4

C.—PRISONS.

No. VI.—(JUDICIAL.)—*For Convicts only.—Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4		5						6											7
Serial number.	Jails.	Average No. of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.											Ratio of column 6–C. to column 3.
						Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A.		B. By Jail officers.								C.	
												By Criminal Courts.		a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.		Total punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																							
1	Amraoti ...	414·12	20·20	...	...	13	...	317	1	73	3	...	...	4	3	...	...	46	1	333	20	...	407	93·94
2	Akola ...	439·80	19·95	...	...	11	...	92	...	64	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	148	12	...	167	36·30
	Total ...	853·92	40·15	...	...	24	...	409	1	137	3	...	...	9	3	...	...	48	1	481	32	...	574	64·31
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																							
3	Wun ...	25·26	·87	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	11·44
4	Ellichpur ...	25·56	·25	1	...	...	...	30	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	35	135·6
5	Buldana ...	29·81	1·85	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	18·9
6	Basim ...	20·93	1·80	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	30·79
	Total ...	102·56	4·77	1	...	6	...	37	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3	...	51	47·51
	Grand Total ...	955·48	44·92	1	...	30	...	446	1	144	3	1	...	9	3	...	...	48	1	528	35	...	625	62·47

C.—PRISONS.

No. VII.—(JUDICIAL.)—*For Convicts only.—Showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year* 1878.*

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7, there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7, there were when they left jail						Remarks.
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																											
1	Amraoti ...	507	43	550	49	6	...	1	...	414·12	20·20	80·43	...	661	46	651	46	7	...	3	...	647	46	11	...	3	...	
2	Akola ...	500	46	468	46	26	...	3	...	439·80	19·95	345·50	14·53	679	59	654	59	22	...	3	...	654	59	22	...	3	...	
	Total...	1,007	89	1,018	95	32	...	4	...	853·92	40·15	425·93	14·53	1,340	105	1,305	105	29	...	6	...	1,301	105	33	...	6	...	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																											
3	Wun ...	233	17	232	17	1	...	...	...	25·26	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Ellichpur ...	191	9	178	9	3	...	10	...	23·56	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Buldana ...	262	14	251	14	9	...	2	...	29·81	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Basim ...	288	44	269	14	11	...	8	...	20·93	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	974	84	930	54	30	...	20	...	99·56	4·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	1,981	173	1,948	149	56	...	24	...	953·48	44·92	425·93	14·53	1,340	105	1,305	105	29	...	6	...	1,301	105	33	...	6	...	

C.—PRISONS.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL.)—*For Convicts only.—Showing the employment of Convicts as prison officers in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1878.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.		Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.											
1	Amraoti	414·12	20·20	14·41	1·0	3·48	6·05	33	1	3	1	
2	Akola	439·80	19·95	10·22	1·	2·32	5·01	9	1	3	...	
	Total ...	853·92	40·15	24·63	2·	2·88	4·95	42	2	6	1	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.											
3	Wun	25·26	0·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Ellichpur	23·56	0·25	1·20	...	5·09	...	2	...	...	...	
5	Buldana	29·81	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Basim	20·93	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	99·56	4·77	1·20	...	1·2	...	2	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	953·48	44·92	25·83	2·00	2·71	4·45	44	2	6	1	

C.—PRISONS.

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL.)—*Showing the scales of diet in force in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4
Diet scale of labouring prisoners.	Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.	Punishment diet scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year
Jowari flour 11 chittacks ...	Jowari flour 9 chittacks.	Same as non-labouring prisoners.	*Nil.*
Wheat do. 10½ do. ...	Wheat do. 8 do.		
Wheat do. 8¼ do. ...	Do. do. 6 do.		
Gram do. ½ do. ...	Gram do. 2 do.		
Gram do. 2¾ do. ...	Chillies 40 grains.		
Chillies 60 grains	Oil 48 do.		
Oil 96 do.			
Ghee 96 do.	Ghee over 6 months daily 96 grains.		
Tamarind 96 do.	Tamarind 96 grains.		
Dhall 2 do.	Dhall 2 chittacks.		
Firewood 6 do.	Firewood 6 do.		
Coriander 35 do.	Vegetables over 3 months daily—4 chittacks.		
Garlic 35 do.			
Turmeric 17½ do.	Vegetable under 3 Jowari days—4 chittacks.		
Vegetables over 3 months daily—4 chittacks.	Salt over 3 months daily—200 grains.		
Vegetables under 3 months Jowari days—4 chittacks.	Salt under 3 months Jowari days—139 grains.		
Salt over 3 months daily—200 grains.			
Salt under 3 months Jowari days—139 grains.			

C.—PRISONS.

No. X.—(FINANCIAL.)—*Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year 1878, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial number.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																				
1	Amraoti	434·32	3·77	2·72	440 81	18,149 0 0	41 8 10	8,105 0 0	18 6 2	1,959 0 0	4 7 1	650 0 0	1 7 7	71 10 7	1,365 0 0	3 2 3	1,488 0 0	3 6 0	31,716	71 15 2	1
2	Akola	459·75	5·89	1 76	468 40	15,503 0 0	33 4 8	10,334 0 0	22 1 0	2,044 0 0	4 5 10	3,373 0 0	7 3 3	110 4 10	2,182 0 0	4 11 11	2,838 0 0	6 0 11	36,274	77 7 1	2
	Total ...	894·07	9·66	4·48	909 21	33,652 0 0	37 3 9	18,439 0 0	20 4 6	4,003 0 0	4·6 5	4,023 0 0	4 6 9	101 7 4	3,547 13 0	3 15 6	4,326 0 0	4 12 2	67,990	74 12 5	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																				
3	Wun	26·13	1·10	0·69	27·92	802 0 0	29 7 3	971 0 0	31 3 1	957 0 0	34 4 5	5 0 0	0 2 10	7 13 0	182 0 0	6 15 5	218 0 0	7 12 11	3,135	112 4 6	3
4	Ellichpur ...	23·81	1·30	2·55	27·66	866 0 0	34 7 9	965 0 0	34 14 2	720 0 0	26 0 5	469 0 0	16 15 3	149 5 9	203 0 0	8 8 5	240 0 0	8 10 9	3,463	125 3 2	4
5	Buldana ...	31·66	·64	·75	33·05	1,348 0 0	41 11 9	1,021 0 0	30 11 3	733 0 0	22 2 10	23 0 0	0 11 2	14 0 4	206 0 0	6 8 1	433 0 0	13 1 7	3,764	113 14 2	5
6	Basim	22·73	4 89	·04	27·66	925 0 0	33 7 10	943 0 0	34 1 5	807 0 0	29 2 10	63 0 0	2 4 5	74 1 11	142 0 0	6 3 11	263 0 0	9 8 1	3,143	113 10 1	6
	Total ...	104·33	7·93	4·03	116·29	3,941 0 0	35 1 8	3,900 0 0	33 8 7	3,217 0 0	27 10 7	560 0 0	4 13 1	89 5 0	733 0 0	7 0 4	1,154 0 0	9 14 9	13,505	116 2 1	
	Grand Total ...	998·40	17·59	8 51	1024 50	37,593 0 0	37 0 0	22,339 0 0	21 12 10	7,220 0 0	7 0 9	4,583 0 0	4 7 6	99 12 10	4,280 0 0	4 4 7	5,480 0 0	5 5 7	81,495	79 8 8	

C.—PRISONS.

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL.)—*Showing the Employment of convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8		
						Average number employed on working days.												Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K.	L.			
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
												G.	H.	I.	J.					
Serial number.	Name of Jail.	Average No. not sentenced to labour.	Average No. under sentence of labour on working days.	Average No. sick.	Average No. convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Supdt.	Under P. W. Dept.	Under Supdt.	Under P. W. Dept.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K.)
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																			
1	Amraoti ...	6·39	346·28	8·73	13·78	12·0	15·41	37·43	12·06	47·96	...	...	12·70	...	...	208·72	...	4·45	10·81	60·25
2	Akola ...	3·67	353·52	30·47	9·88	...	11·22	55·22	25·40	28·60	7·30	9·08	...	...	...	216·70	...	3·17	15·62	61·30
	Total ...	10·06	699·80	39·20	23·66	12	26·63	92·65	37·46	76·56	7·30	9·08	12·70	...	...	425·42	...	3·80	13·23	60·79
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																			
3	Wun ...	0·52	25·61	0·64	0·28	...	...	0·78	2·29	0·98	0·32	...	0·48	...	...	15·93	...	...	3·05	62·20
4	Ellichpur ...	0·58	16·15	2·96	...	4·12	1·20	3·44	...	1·16	0·48	...	0·30	...	...	9·57	...	7·43	21·30	59·26
5	Buldana ...	1·58	25·65	·69	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	·98	...	·34	...	...	19·58	...	...	...	76·3
6	Basim ...	·73	22·00	·70	...	8·63	...	1·30	...	·82	·17	...	...	...	...	7·44	...	..	5·9	33·8
	Total ...	3·41	89·41	4·99	·28	12·75	1·20	5·52	2·29	7·71	1·95	...	1·12	...	...	52·52	...	1·34	617	58·75
	Grand Total ...	13·47	789·21	44·19	23·94	24·75	27·83	98·17	39·75	84·27	9·25	9·08	13·82	...	...	477·94	...	3·53	12·43	60·56

Statement No. XIII.

C.—PRI

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL.)—*Showing the result of the employment*

1	2	3	4				
			Debits.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1877.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1877.	Raw materials at the end of 1877.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail at the end of 1877.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1877.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.						
1	Amraoti ...	427·96	...	5,762 7 6	572 5 4	...	1,473 2 3
2	Akola ...	456·08	...	8,827 10 2	2,511 14 2	...	3,631 6 4
	Total ...	884·04	...	14,590 1 8	3,084 3 6	...	5,104 8 7
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.						
3	Wun ...	25·61	...	504 10 8	8 8 0	...	...
4	Ellichpur ...	23·23	...	141 0 1	8 12 3	...	31 2 6
5	Buldana ...	30·08	...	6 0 0	9 15 7	...	...
6	Basim ...	22·	...	15 14 3	21 1 9	...	...
	Total...	100·92	667 9 0	48 5 7	...	31 2 6	400 15 2
	Grand Total..	984·96	...	15,257 10 8	3,132 1 1	...	5,135 11 1

SONS.

of Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year 1878.

			5			
			Credits.			
Plant and machinery at the end of 1877.	Amount drawn from the treasury during 1878.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1878.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1878.	Raw materials at the end of 1878.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail at the end of 1878.
F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.
2,370 1 10	15,026 4 8	25,204 5 7	17 9 0	7,570 15 3	1,136 7 10	...
2,022 2 2	15,876 5 2	32,869 6 0	...	7,834 4 0	6,070 0 9	...
4,392 4 0	30,902 9 10	58,073 11 7	17 9 0	15,405 3 3	7,206 8 7	...
142 15 6	1,929 7 9	2,580 9 11	276 13 10	85 11 8	5 6 11	...
169 1 11	1,736 1 3	2,086 2 0	...	4 8 1	26 9 4	...
16 12 0	960 10 3	993 5 10	...	14 11 9	6 13 2	...
72 1 9	620 8 9	729 10 6	8 15 9	121 12 7	2 6 8	...
5,246 12 0	6,389 12 3	285 13 7	226 11 8	41 4 1	...	97 6 0
4,793 4 2	36,149 5 10	64,463 7 10	303 6 7	15,631 14 11	1,247 12 8	...

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL.)—*Showing the result of the employment*

1	2	5											
		Credits.—*concluded.*											
Serial No.	Jails.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1878.			Plant and machinery at the end of 1878.			Amount paid into the Treasury by cash and invoice during 1878.			Total.		
		E.			F.			G.			H.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.												
1	Amraoti...	2,248	7	4	3,603	3	3	14,719	9	2	29,296	3	10
2	Akola	5,040	3	1	2,731	1	8	13,516	11	0	35,192	4	6
	Total ...	7,288	10	5	6,334	4	11	28,236	4	2	64,488	8	4
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.												
3	Wun	...			94	0	3	2,900	12	3	3,362	12	6
4	Ellichpur	97	6	0	122	15	0	1,899	13	10	2,151	4	3
5	Buldana...	...			61	10	0	1,025	1	11	1,108	4	10
6	Basim	...			72	1	9	697	9	3	902	14	0
	Total ...	350	11	0	6,523	5	3	7,525	3	7	1,135	7	4
	Grand Total...	7,386	0	5	6,684	15	11	34,759	9	5	72,013	11	11

SONS.

of Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year 1878.—*(Concluded.)*

6			7			8
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5-G. over 4-G., or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4-G. over 5-G., or cash loss.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4,091 14 3	9 9 0	...	...	...	306 11 6	
2,322 14 6	5 1 6	...	...	...	2,359 10 2	
6,414 12 9	7 4 1	...	...	...	2,666 5 8	
782 2 7	30 8 8	...	976 4 6	38 1 11	...	
65 2 3	2 12 10	...	163 12 7	7 0 10	...	
114 15 0	3 12 8	...	64 7 8	2 2 1	...	
173 3 6	7 14 0	...	77 0 6	3 8 1	...	
11 3 1	...	1,276 9 3	12 10 3	...	...	
7,550 4 1	7 10 8	...	...	...	1,384 12 5	

C.—PRISONS.

No. XIV.—(FINANCIAL.)—*Showing the net Cost of Prisoners in the Jails in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1878.*

Serial No.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance.	Excess of payments over drawings from Treasury, column 7-A of Statement No. XIII.	Excess of drawings over payments, column 7-C of Statement No. XIII.	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.	Remarks.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Amraoti	31,716 0 0	...	306 11 6	32,023 0 0	73 1 7	73 1 10	
2	Akola	36,274 0 0	...	2,359 10 2	38,633 10 2	82 15 10	83 1 2	
	Total ...	67,990 0 0	...	2,666 5 8	70,656 10 2	78 2 11	78 3 1	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.							
3	Wun	3,135 0 0	976 4 6	...	2,158 11 6	79 4 0	77 0 3	
4	Ellichpur	3,463 4 0	163 12 7	...	3,299 7 5	131 6 1	144 15 6	
5	Buldana	3,764 0 0	64 7 8	...	3,699 8 4	114 8 4	118 10 6	
6	Basim	3,143 8 7	77 0 6	...	3,066 8 1	111 0 1	110 4 8	
	Total ...	12,505 12 7	1,281 9 3	...	12,224 3 4	108 14 4	98 12 7	
	Grand Total ...	81,495 12 7	1,281 9 3	2,666 5 8	82,880 13 6	81 9 2	77 8 1	

C.—PRISONS.

No. XV.—(VITAL.)—*Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1878.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12														
																													Ratio per cent. of average strength.														
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			No. of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																																										
Amraoti..	Convicts ...	421	35	456	414·12	20·20	434·32	470	26	496	568	32	600	8·44	0·48	8·92	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	137·16	158·41	138·15	2·03	2·37	2·05	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24	1·45	...	1·45
	Under-trial	34	5	39	2·88	0·89	3·77	8	3	11	2	1	3	0·05	0·07	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·44	1·12	79·58	1·73	0·08	3·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	32	...	32	2·72	...	2·72	12	...	12	1	...	1	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·76	...	36·76	1·10	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	Convicts ...	440	36	476	439·80	19·95	459·75	502	31	533	521	39	560	28·15	2·32	30·47	62	...	62	2	...	2	14	...	14	14	...	14	118·46	195·49	121·81	6·40	11·63	6·63	3·18	...	3·05	10·69	...	10·22	14·10	...	13·49
	Under-trial	34	...	34	4·68	1·21	5·89	18	23	41	5	2	7	0·9	0·2	0·11	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	106·84	169·29	118·85	1·92	1·65	1·87	...	25	100·0	64·10	...	50·93	64·10	82·64	67·91
	Civil prisoners	34	...	34	1·67	0·09	1·76	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lunatics ...	...	...	...	0·4	0·96	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Convicts ...	861	71	931	853·92	40·15	894·07	972	57	1,029	1,089	71	1,160	36·59	2·80	39·39	68	...	68	2	...	2	15	...	15	14	...	14	127·52	176·83	129·75	4·28	6·96	4·40	1·63	...	1·56	1·99	...	1·89	7·96	...	7·65
	Under-trial	68	5	73	7·56	2·10	9·66	26	26	52	7	3	10	·14	·09	·23	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	92·59	142·85	103·51	1·85	4·28	2·38	...	...	...	26·45	...	20·70	26·45	...	20·70
	Civil prisoners	66	...	66	4·39	·09	4·48	17	1	18	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·77	...	22·31	·68	...	·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lunatics ...	...	...	...	·4	·96	1·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·16	73·53	...	...	...	250·	104·16	147·05
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																																										
Wun ...	Convicts ...	30	4	34	25·26	0·87	26·13	44	5	49	23	1	24	0·62	0·2	0·64	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·52	4·55	8·22	2·45	2·29	2·44	...	...	...	...	4·55	0·04	...	4·55	0·04
	Under-trial	4	...	4	0·78	0·32	1·10	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·69	...	0·69	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur.	Convicts ...	30	4	34	23·56	0·25	23·81	29	1	30	79	...	79	2·96	..	2·96	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	335·31	...	335·31	12·56	...	12·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·49	...	8·49
	Under-trial	4	...	4	1·30	...	1·30	3	...	3	3	...	3	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230·77	...	236·77	5·38	...	5·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	2·55	...	2·55	5	...	5	7	...	7	0·11	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196·08	...	196·08	4·31	...	4·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana..	Convicts ...	30	4	34	29·81	1·85	31·66	57	3	60	6	3	9	1·32	·32	1·64	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	1·6	3·7	1·6	5·	2·1	...	...	...	·63	...	·63	·63	...	·63
	Under-trial	4	...	4	·50	·14	·64	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·75	...	·75	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim ...	Convicts ...	30	4	34	20·93	1·80	22·73	35	9	44	20	2	22	·66	·12	·78	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·5	111·1	96·7	3·3	6·0	3·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trial	4	...	4	4·60	0·29	4·89	15	2	17	3	...	3	·07	...	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·2	...	61·3	2·3	...	2·3	...	...	...	...	50	4·4	...	50	4·4
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·04	...	·04	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Convicts ...	120	16	136	99·56	4·77	104·33	165	18	183	128	6	134	5·56	·64	6·02	4	2	6	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	128·56	127·92	128·47	5·58	13·41	5·77	...	...	...	3·01	20·96	3·83	4·01	41·92	5·75
	Under-trial	16	...	16	7·18	·75	7·93	28	4	32	6	...	6	·14	...	·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·56	...	75·66	1·94	...	1·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	4·03	...	4·03	13	...	13	7	...	7	·11	...	·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173·69	...	173·69	2·72	...	2·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	Convicts ...	981	87	1,068	953·48	44·92	998·40	1,137	75	1,212	1,217	77	1,294	42·15	3·44	45·41	72	2	74	5	1	6	15	...	15	14	...	14	127·63	171·41	129·6	4·42	7·65	4·54	1·46	...	1·4	2·09	2·22	2·1	7·55	4·45	7·41
	Under-trial	84	5	89	14·74	2·85	17·59	54	30	84	13	3	16	0·28	0·09	0·37	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	88·19	105·26	90·96	1·8	3·15	2·1	...	...	...	13·57	...	11·37	13·57	...	11·37
	Civil prisoners	66	...	66	8·42	0·09	8·51	30	1	31	8	...	8	0·14	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·01	...	94·	1·66	...	1·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lunatics ...	...	...	...	0·04	0·96	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·16	100·	...	...	...	250·	104·16	200

C.—PRISONS.

No. XVI.—(VITAL.)—*Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3																				4							
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		K.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from							
Serial No.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anœmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
		A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																												
1	Amraoti	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	45	1	...	...	27	...	69·12	...	...	...	...	...	10·36	0·23
2	Akola	...	...	162	1	2	1	26	15	...	1	12	5	11	1	99	16	4	...	23	1	35·29	·21	·42	·21	5·66	3·26	21·53	3·48
	Total...	...	...	462	1	2	1	26	15	...	1	12	5	25	2	144	17	4	...	50	1	50·81	·1	·2	·1	2·86	1·64	15·83	1·86
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																												
3	Wun	...	...	14	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	53·84	...	3·84	3·84	...	...	15·53	...
4	Ellichpur	...	...	55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	239·13	8·66	...	...	...	...	43·47	...
5	Buldana	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·67	...	6·45	3·22	...	...	...	...
6	Basim	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	59·09	...	...	...	...	...	4·54	...
	Total...	...	...	85	2	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	10	...	73·09	1·72	2·58	1·72	...	...	12·89	...
	Grand Total...	...	...	547	3	5	3	26	15	1	2	12	5	27	2	159	17	4	...	60	1	54·97	·3	·5	·3	2·60	1·50	15·92	1·70

C.—PRISONS.

No. XVIII.—(VITAL.)—*Showing the Mortality, according to age, among the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3						4						5						6						7					
		Under 16 years.						16 to 40 years.						40 to 60 years.						Over 60 years.						Total.					
Serial No	Jails.	Average No.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average No.		Average No.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average No.		Average No.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average No.		Average No.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average No.		Average No.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average No.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																														
1	Amraoti	1	...	...	...	...	...	288	13	3	...	1·04	...	84	2	3	...	3·57	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	386	15	6	...	1·55	...
2	Akola	7	...	...	...	...	...	367	22	43	...	11·72	...	30	2	18	...	60·00	...	4	...	1	...	25·00	...	408	24	62	...	15·20	...
	Total ...	8	...	...	...	..	...	655	35	46	...	7·02	...	114	4	21	...	18·42	...	17	...	1	...	5·88	...	794	39	68	...	8·5	...
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																														
3	Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	1	...	100	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	...	1	...	100
4	Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	15·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	15·3	...
5	Buldana	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	2	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	2	...	6·8	...
6	Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	76	9	4	2	5·26	11·11	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	11	4	2	4·65	9·09
	Grand Total ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	731	44	50	2	6·84	227	122	6	21	...	17·21	...	17	...	1	...	5·88	...	880	50	72	2	8·18	2

C.—PRISONS.

No. XIX.—(VITAL).—*Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878, *according to length of imprisonment.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
	Jails holding more than 500 *prisoners.*																		
1	Amraoti ...	152	1	0·66	89	1	1·12	83	...	...	39	2	513	34	2	5·88	4	...	...
2	Akola ...	186	17	9·14	75	12	16·20	103	8	7·77	18	5	27·78	44	12	27·27	6	8	133·66
	Total ...	338	18	5·32	164	13	7·92	186	8	4·30	57	7	12·28	78	14	17·94	10	8	80
	Jails holding under 300 *prisoners.*																		
3	Wun ...	14	1	7·14	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ellichpur ...	13	2	...	...	...	15·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
5	Buldana ...	30	2	·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Basim ...	21	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	78	6	7·69	14	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Grand Total ...	416	24	5·79	178	13	7·30	190	8	4·21	57	7	12·28	78	14	17·94	11	8	72·72

C.—PRISONS

No. XXI.—*Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Trans-ferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1878.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners																									
1	Amraoti	7	2	103	7	110	9	119	2·88	0·89	3·77	70	3	73	35	4	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
2	Akola	1	2	261	56	262	58	320	4·68	1·21	5·89	166	51	217	92	6	98	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	8	4	364	63	372	67	439	7·56	2·10	9·66	236	54	290	127	10	137	2	1	...	...	2	...	5	2	7
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																									
3	Wun	5	...	8	1	13	1	14	0·78	0·32	1·10	...	...	...	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ellichpur	1	...	32	...	33	...	33	1·30	...	1·30	18	...	18	13	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Buldana	1	...	28	5	29	5	34	·50	·14	·64	4	1	5	24	4	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Basim	3	...	179	18	182	18	200	4·60	·29	4·89	32	3	35	132	15	147	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Total ...	10	...	247	24	257	24	281	7·18	·75	7·93	54	4	58	182	20	202	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Grand Total ...	18	4	611	87	629	91	720	14·74	2·85	17·59	290	58	348	309	30	339	7	1	...	...	2	..	18	2	20

C.—PRISONS.

A.—*Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts at the close of the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	No. of prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December in the part of the Jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.								
		Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Amraoti.	Cells	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	30	73	...	...	...	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks without do. ...	35	9	...	...	32	...	34	5	...	...	...	35	421	571	...	...	...	
		Total ...	35	9	37	...	32	...	34	5	2	...	...	39	451	644	...	495-2-10	4,287 8 10	
		Total average population	8·44	·48	...	...	2·72	...	2·88	·89	...	...	...	19·72	405·68	440·81	...	...	...	
2	Akola.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	93·75	...	..	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,382 0 1	
		Barracks without do. ...	64	4	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	36	408	580	82·43	...	...	
		Total ...	64	4	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	36	440	612	176·18	...	9,382 0 1	
		Total average population	28·15	2·32	4·72	0·31	1·67	0·09	4·68	1·21	...	...	2·78	18·28	404·19	468·40	...	...	...	
		Total of Central Jails ...	99	13	37	...	66	...	68	5	2	...	...	75	891	1,256	...	495-2-10	13,669 8 11	
		Total average population of Central Jails ...	36·59	2·80	4·72	·31	4·39	·09	7·56	2·10	...	...	2·78	38·	809·87	909·21	...	...	...	
		Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																		
3	Wun.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks without do. ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	47	...	...	...	
		Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	47	...	...	1,035 0 8	
		Total average population	·62	·2	...	...	·69	...	·78	·32	...	...	...	·67	24·64	27·92	...	...	...	
4	Ellichpur.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks without do. ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	47	...	...	...	
		Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	47	...	...	97 0 9	
		Total average population	2·96	...	...	...	2·55	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	·25	20·60	27·66	...	...	...	
5	Buldana.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks without do. ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	47	...	...	...	
		Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	47	...	59-9-2	1,906 4 6	
		Total average population	1·32	·32	...	...	·75	...	·50	·14	...	...	...	1·53	28·49	33·05	...	...	...	
6	Basim.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Barracks without do. ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	47	...	...	...	
		Total ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	47	...	...	...	
		Total average population	·66	·12	...	...	·04	...	4·60	·29	...	...	...	1·68	20·27	27·66	...	...	...	
		Total District Jails ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	120	188	...	59-9-2	3,038 5 11	
		Total average population of District Jails ...	5·56	·64	...	...	4·03	...	7·18	75	...	...	...	4·13	94·	116·29	...	...	...	
		Grand Total ...	131	17	37	...	66	...	84	...	2	...	...	91	1,011	1,444	...	554-12-0	16,707 14 10	
		Grand Total, average population ...	42·15	3·44	...	...	8·42	·09	14·74	2·85	...	...	2·78	42·44	908·59	1,025·50	...	...	...	

C.—PRISONS.

B.—*Showing the state of health of the prisoners admitted into, and discharged from, the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1878.*

1	2	3			4	5			6			7		8		9			10
Serial No.	Jails.	State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			No. discharged during the year.	State of health of Column 4, on admission.			State of health of Column 4, on release.			State of weight of Column 4, prisoners on admission.		State of weight of Column 4, prisoners on release.		State of health on admission into jail of those who died during the year.			Remarks.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Who gained weight during imprisonment	Who lost weight.	Who gained weight during imprisonment	Who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	
	Jails holding more than 500 prisoners.																		
1	Amraoti ...	626	64	29	741	635	79	27	731	5	5	...	...	348	95	4	1	1	
2	Akola ...	571	185	21	755	596	136	23	616	120	19	...	...	324	209	46	13	3	
	Total ...	1,197	249	50	1,496	1,231	215	50	1,347	125	24	...	...	672	304	50	14	4	
	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.																		
3	Wun ...	249	1	...	262	261	1	...	261	1	...	...	...	256	6	...	1	...	
4	Ellichpur ...	197	3	...	213	209	4	...	206	5	2	...	...	139	74	2	...	...	
5	Buldana ...	274	...	2	277	276	...	1	275	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
6	Basim ...	506	24	1	507	482	24	1	506	...	1	...	...	295	212	...	...	1	
	Total ...	1,226	28	3	1,259	1,228	29	2	1,248	6	5	...	...	690	292	4	1	1	
	Grand Total ...	2,423	277	53	2,755	2,459	244	52	2,595	131	29	...	...	1,362	596	54	15	5	

C.—PRISONS.

C.-1—*Statement showing the working of the mark system during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4										5										6										7	8	9
Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Remarks.
			Sentenced to										Sentenced to										Sentenced to												
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.			

C.—PRISONS.

C-2—*Annual Return showing the working of the mark system submitted by Superintendents of Jails.*

1	2										3										4
	Amount of remission in days gained by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was										Amount of gratuity earned by each convict entered in Column 1 according as he was										
	Sentenced to										Sentenced to										
Names of all convicts released during the year, who were granted remission or gratuity for marks earned by industry (with or without special marks.)	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Remarks.
										Nil.											
Total ...																					
Number who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.										*Nil.*											
Total released who came under the mark system																					

C.—PRISONS.

D.—*Statement showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts are imprisoned.*

1				2																						3		
Sections of Penal Code classified.				Convicts in Jail on 31st December under sentence not exceeding																						Total.		
				A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
				One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentence to death.				
																				A.		B.						
																				For life.		For a term.						
Serial No.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column II.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	VI.	All Sections ...	Offences against the State	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	VII.	Do. ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	VIII.	Do. ...	Offences against the public tranquility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
4	IX.	162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by others relating to public servants	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
5	...	All other Sections...	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	X.	All Sections ...	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	XI.	193, 200 to 205 ...	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8	...	201 to 204... ...	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform or giving false information regarding an offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	...	206 to 210... ...	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposals of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	211	Making false criminal charge	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
11	...	212, 216, 224 to 227..	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
12	...	217 to 223... ...	Offences by public servants against public justice	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
13	...	228 and 229 ...	Interrupting public servants and personating juror or assessor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	XII.	241 to 254	Lighter offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
15	...	All other Sections...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
16	XIII.	All Sections ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
17	XIV.	264 to 289... ...	Offences affecting the public health and safety	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	290 and 291 ...	Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	292 to 294-A. ...	Obscene books and lotteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	XV.	All Sections ...	Offences relating to religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	XVI.	302, 303, 307 ...	Murder and attempt to murder...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	2	...	...	11	6	1	...	...	...	23	8	31

22	...	304, 304-A., 305, 306, 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same, and abetting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	14
23	...	309	Attempt to commit suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
24	...	311	Being a thug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	312 to 318 ...	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
26	...	323, 334, 352, 355 ...	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	1	...	3	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
27	...	324, 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
28	...	341 to 348 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	353 to 357 ...	Aggravated assault	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
30	...	363 to 373 ...	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
31	...	374	Unlawful compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	376	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
33	...	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
34	XVII.	379 to 381, 461, and 462.	Theft, including theft in building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	32	10	43	4	41	1	43	3	82	3	23	2	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	23	303
35	...	384 to 385 ...	Extortion, unaggravated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	386 to 389 ...	Do., aggravated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
37	...	392, 394, and 382 ...	Robbery and aggravated theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
38	...	395, 400, and 402 ...	Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	32	...	86	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	133
39	...	403 and 404 ...	Dishonest misappropriation	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
40	...	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	15
41	...	411 to 414 ...	Receiving and concealing stolen property...	2	...	2	...	7	2	2	1	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	33
42	...	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
43	...	421 to 424 ...	Fraudulent deeds and distributions of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	426 to 440 ...	Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	6	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	19
45	...	447 and 448 ...	Simple trespass and house-trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	449, 450, 459 and 460	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	...	...	1	...	8	...	11	...	25	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	57
47	...	451 to 458 ...	House-breaking and house-trespass	...	...	4	1	43	1	18	...	28	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	2	101
48	XVIII.	465 to 489 ...	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks ...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
49	XIX.	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	XX.	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
51	XXI.	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	XXII.	504 to 510 ...	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	C. P. C. / I. P. C.	505 to 517, 401 ...	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gangs of thieves ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
54	...	...	All other offences	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
			Total ...	43	10	61	6	127	8	126	4	218	6	122	5	159	4	10	1	11	6	3	...	...	...	880	50	930

D.—PO

No. I.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—COG

Serial number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous year, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
		CLASS I.—*Offences against State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.*					
1-a.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments	...	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 & 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	34	...	34	...	...
3	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	2	...	2	...	...
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	31	2	32	1	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	105	4	76	14	2
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	8	2	10	...	...
		Total ...	180	8	154	15	2
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs	...	...	...	...	...
9		——— Dakaits	...	...	...	...	...
10		——— Robbers	1	...	1	...	...
11		——— Poison	3	...	3	...	...
12		Other murders	13	...	13	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	8	...	8	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	1	9	1	...
15	376	Rape	10	1	10	1	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	7	...	6	1	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	16	1	16	1	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	59	1	59	1	...
19	329, 361, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335...	Grievous hurt	51	1	50	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	7	...	7	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	...	2	1	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	16	1	17	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	5	1	4	2	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	1	...	1	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	4	...	4	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	88	...	61	17	3
29	338	Rash act, causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...
		otal ...	301	7	271	25	3
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	10	4	14	3	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means ...	7	...	7	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling house ...	8	...	8	...	...
		on the highway, between sunrise and sunset ...	12	...	12	...	...
		other robberies ...	9	...	10	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	146	2	121	8	2
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,060	14	1,046	7	5
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	12	1	13	...	...
37	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	1,264	21	1,231	18	7

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. in which conviction was obtained.	Persons.															Property.			
	Number arrested.								Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at the end of year.						
				Within the year.									Before being put on trial.						
	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate. (See columns VII. and VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
IX.	X.	X.-A	X-B.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
																			Rs. a. p.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	39	1	...	16	24	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	4	4	34	1	5	3	31	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	10	...	10	405	68	1	116	329	34	...	295	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	...	2	12	...	...	3	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	12	4	16	492	70	6	138	397	35	...	362	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	2	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	20
3	2	...	2	7	...	...	1	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	10	10
4	9	...	9	14	...	...	9	13	...	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	5	...	5	16	1	...	8	14	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	...	2	10	...	1	4	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	7	1	...	3	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	...	1	17	...	...	6	12	2	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	...	62	1	...	21	39	2	...	37	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	2	...	2	63	...	1	20	43	3	...	40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	24	3	2	12	12	3	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	1	7	29	6	2	15	4	...	...	4	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	2	...	2	102	33	1	34	91	18	...	71	...	...	...	13	...	1	1	14	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
153	32	1	33	367	46	7	146	254	34	5	209	4	22	3	14	2	3	3	56	44
8	7	1	8	87	9	33	27	44	...	2	41	1	...	...	...	...	10	5	1,288	298
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	2	10	...	...	8	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	7	2	698 11	59
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1,437 12	...
6	...	...	...	19	...	...	3	13	3	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	11	6	499 5	93
3	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	230 0	55
36	...	...	...	85	3	1	33	50	6	...	44	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
223	7	1	8	510	14	13	170	335	9	...	320	...	7	...	13	...	1,005	407	1,21,724 9	31,005
8	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
286	16	2	18	734	26	47	249	460	18	2	433	1	12	...	16	...	1,048	424	1,25,878	31,510

D.—PO

No. I.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—COG

Serial number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous year, and brought under enquiry during the year	Investigated. By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*					
38-a.	323	Voluntarily causing hurt...	393	16	304	52	18
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	...	1	2	1
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	236	4	84	86	16
40	336,337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	6	...	3	2	...
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	640	20	392	143	35
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*					
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	292	1	285	1	...
43	379 to 382	Theft .. of cattle...	389	13	374	14	2
		Theft .. ordinary...	3,343	48	3,047	38	70
	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	101	1	84	15	1
44	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	78	2	74	6	...
45	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	349	3	144	169	8
46	461, 362	Breaking closed receptacle	3	...	3	...	...
47							
		Total ...	4,555	68	4,011	243	81
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dakaits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chap. 19, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	69	1	70	...	...
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion...	7	...	4	2	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	28	1	28	1	...
52		——————Excise Laws...	...	...	...	...	...
53		——————Railway Laws	22	...	21	1	...
54		——————Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...
55		——————Stage Carriage Act	1	...	...	1	...
56		——————Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Section 29 Act V. of 1861	23	1	24	...	...
		Public and local nuisances	3,348	6	3,290	61	2
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	75	...	70	5	...
		Total ...	3,573	9	3,507	71	3
		Grand Total ...	10,513	133	9,566	515	131

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.—(Continued.)

NIZABLE CRIME..—(*Concluded.*)

Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. in which conviction was obtained.	Persons.																Property.			
	Number arrested.					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at the end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate.—(See columns VII. and VIII.).				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
IX.	X.	X.-A.	X.-B.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
																			Rs.	Rs.
208	5	1	6	414	133	3	139	411	119	...	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	15	4	...	16	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	...	...	...	136	150	1	27	258	171	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282	7	1	8	567	289	4	184	676	290	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
47	...	..	...	91	2	...	32	61	7	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	2	27	29	332	9	28	67	266	16	...	249	...	7	1	2	...	375	264	14,349	10,006
1,365	5	25	30	2,717	72	81	650	2,040	75	...	1,949	1	39	2	22	...	3,194	1,725	82,738	33,818
41	1	3	4	80	16	10	36	52	6	...	46	...	1	...	1	...	76	40	13,389	6,515
63	1	4	5	133	7	4	52	87	7	...	79	...	1	...	2	...	27	45	3,743	4,180
141	...	...	...	265	286	2	119	430	197	...	228	...	...	...	5	...	5	4	213	63
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...
1,849	9	59	68	3,619	392	125	957	2,936	308	...	2,605	1	48	3	32	...	3,679	2,078	114,454	54,583
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	..	1	1	99	...	...	32	68	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	6	4	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	5	...	5	140	7	...	11	141	10	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	22	6	...	9	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	1	...	1	24	...	...	...	25	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,225	...	...	...	3,336	103	...	33	3,405	129	...	3,276	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	...	...	110	16	20	10	96	12	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,402	6	1	7	3,737	138	20	101	3,760	152	...	3,608	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,062	82	68	150	9,516	961	209	1,775	8,483	837	7	7,603	7	82	43	62	2	4,730	2,505	240,388	86,137

D.—PO

No. I.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of police operations in*

PART II.—NON-COG

Serial No.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.*		
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments...	...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288....	Offences against public justice ...	153
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223... ...	Offences by public servants ...	17
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	13
6	465 to 477...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	62
8	482 to 489...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	10
		Total ...	256
	CLASS II.— *Serious offences against the person.*		
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...
		Total ...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*		
12	384 to 389...	Extortion...	3
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*		
13	323	Hurt	...
14	345	Wrongful confinement... ...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	836
		Total ...	839
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*		
16	417 to 420...	Cheating	35
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	101
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	7
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	47
		Total ...	190
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
20	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage ...	20
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...
22	490 to 492...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...
23	500 to 502...	Defamation	2
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	16
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 289 ..	Public and local nuisances ...	175
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI, and XXII., C. P. C. ...	...
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	646
		Total ...	859
		Grand Total ...	2,144

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.—(Concluded.)

NIZABLE CRIME.

Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
172	22	150	...	...
22	5	17	...	...
24	9	15	...	...
1	...	1	...	...
72	18	57	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
33	6	27	...	...
324	60	267	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	10	10
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
1,661	1,105	549	...	...
1,663	1,107	549	10	10
42	19	23	618 9 9	219 9 9
129	22	105	1,162 12 0	1,098 12 0
7	2	5	9 0 0	9 0 0
64	32	32	30 0 0	...
242	75	165	1,820 0 0	1,327 0 0
28	20	8	...	...
1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...
31	17	14	...	...
468	14	451	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
889	225	663	...	...
1,420	280	1,136	...	...
3,649	1,522	2,117	1,830	1,337

No. II.—*Comparative Statement of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns VI., VII. and VIII. of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
		CLASS I.—*Offences against State, public tranquility, safety and justice.*						
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments	2	...	...	...	5	...
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 to 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Govt. Notes	41	34	...	...	44	40
3	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	1	2	...	...	1	2
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	24	33	...	...	25	39
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	118	92	...	...	902	483
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	6	10	...	...	7	14
		Total ...	192	171	...	...	984	578
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		———Dakaits	1	...	...	...	1	...
10		———robbers	7	1	...	...	17	5
11		———poison	1	3	...	...	5	9
12		Other murders	29	13	...	...	49	23
13	307	Attempts at murder	7	8	...	...	16	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	10	...	...	14	22
15	376	Rape	19	11	...	...	18	12
16	377	Unnatural offences	7	7	...	...	5	8
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	9	17	...	...	10	18
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide...	80	60	...	...	75	63
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	37	50	...	...	53	65
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	14	7	...	...	10	3
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	3	...	...	5	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	17	17	...	...	21	27
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	15	6	...	...	46	42
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	2	1	...	...	3	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution... ...	2	4	...	...	1	5
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	92	81	...	...	158	137
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	351	299	...	...	508	446
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	30	17	...	...	239	104
31	399, 402...	Preparation or assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt... by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means ...	7	7	...	...	9	12
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling house ...	9	8	...	...	4	3
		on the highway between sunrise and sunset ...	28	12	...	...	43	19
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	other robberies	10	10	...	...	16	8
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	156	131	...	...	121	88
		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,032	1,058	...	...	602	532
36	449, to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	152	13	...	...	80	11
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually	1	...	...	...	3	1
		Total ...	1,425	1,256	...	...	1,117	778

LICE.

Crime with result of Police operations.

and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
IX-A.	IX-B.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	5	...	20·	...	20·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	30	24	63·6	57·5	93·3	95·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	100·	...	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	39	20	31	62·9	84·6	85·	60·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	483	605	329	59·7	62·	89·	89·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	3	11	42·8	78·5	100·	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	578	663	397	59·5	62·6	92·8	91·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	5	3	27·7	20·	100	33·3	620	32	168	20	27·1	62·5
...	9	2	8	40·	88·8	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	18	13	24·	30·4	66·6	53·8	...	10	...	10	...	100·
...	5	...	2	...	20·	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	8	14	40·	59·09	75·	92·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	8	6	27·7	33·3	62·5	66·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	2	5	20·	50·	50·	80·	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	6	12	50·	50·	83·3	75·	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63	45	39	57·3	58·7	95·5	94·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	65	26	43	49·	61·5	100	93·02	16	...	1	...	6·2	...
...	3	7	2	70·	33·3	100	50·	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27	14	12	61·9	33·3	92·8	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	41	18	4	36·7	9·5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	33·3	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	137	101	91	56·3	51·8	88·1	78·02	...	14	1	...	100	...
...	...	1	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	441	262	254	45·5	46·8	89·3	82·3	1,272	56	170	44	13·3	78·5
1	103	137	44	50·8	39·4	89·	93·1	2,887	1,288	799	298	27·6	23·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	5	3	55·5	25·	100	100	1,119	698	9	59	·8	8·4
...	3	4	2	75·	66·06	75·	100	2,926	1,437	576	...	19·6	...
...	19	16	13	23·5	52·6	75·	76·9	3,996	499	1,326	93	33·1	18·6
...	8	2	4	20·	50	100	100	174	230	5	55	2·8	23·4
...	88	77	50	47·8	50	87·	88·	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	530	460	335	65·4	60·1	93·4	95·5	1,24,768	1,21,724	32,275	31,005	25·8	25·4
...	11	13	9	72·2	81·8	100	100	25	...	25	...	100	...
...	1	2	...	66·6	...	100	...	40	...	40	...	100	...
2	775	716	460	57·9	55·6	91·6	94·1	1,35,935	1,25,878	35,055	31,510	25·7	25·03

D.—PO

No. II.—*Comparative Statement of Cognizable*

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns VI., VII., and VIII. of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
38-A.	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	259	374	...	...	389	553
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation...	155	4	...	...	264	19
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	232	186	...	...	363	286
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	12	5	...	...	10	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	2	1	...	...	3	3
		Total ...	660	570	...	...	1,029	864
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	313	286	...	...	97	93
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ...	383	390	...	...	333	370
		Theft ... ordinary ...	3,800	3,155	...	...	3,581	2,819
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	92	100	...	...	74	100
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	91	80	...	...	161	145
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	322	321	...	...	532	551
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	6	3	...	...	22	1
		Total ...	5,007	4,335	...	...	4,800	4,079
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dakaoits robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chap. 19, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	82	70	...	...	97	100
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	6	7	...	...	10	10
		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	18	29	...	...	60	152
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	———Excise Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		———Railway Laws	4	22	...	...	6	28
53		———Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		———Stage Carriage Act ...	1	1	...	...	1	2
55		———Stamp Act	11	...	...	...	11	...
56								
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Section 29 Act V. of 1861... ...	...	24	...	...	...	25
		Public and local nuisances ...	2,450	3,353	...	...	2,495	3,439
58	———	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	21	75	...	...	22	126
		Total ...	2,593	3,581	...	...	2,702	3,882
		Grand Total ...	10,228	10,212	...	...	11,140	10,627

LICE.

Crime with result of Police operations.—(Concluded.)

and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Received by Transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
IX-A.	IX-B.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	552	294	411	58·	52·8	76·8	70·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	196	3	58·7	15·8	79·	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	286	333	258	40·4	30·4	44·	33·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	9	2	70·	66·0	99·9	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	2	33·3	66·6	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	863	833	676	52·	44·6	64·3	57·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	93	70	61	69·	58·06	95·7	88·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	370	242	266	63·4	67·3	94·6	93·6	21,357	14,349	6,678	10,006	31·2	69·7
25	2,811	2,689	2,040	71·3	69·1	95·2	95·5	70,074	82,738	23,925	33,818	34·1	40·8
							88·4	4,785	13,389	1,646	6,515	34·4	48·6
3	99	47	52	51·8	46	87·2							
4	144	118	87	68·	54·4	94·	90·8	2,115	3,743	2,927	4,180	138·3	111·7
...	551	420	430	44·3	41·3	56·1	53	...	213	...	63	...	29·6
...	1	21	...	50·	...	52·4	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
59	4,069	3,607	2,936	67·1	63·8	90·5	88·7	98,331	1,14,454	35,176	54,583	35·7	47·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	100	62	68	60·8	68·	95·2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	7	4	60·	40·	85·7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	152	48	141	70·	86·1	87·5	92·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	6	19	100	67·8	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	25	...	96·	...	96·	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,439	2,471	3,405	94·9	95·2	95·9	96·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	126	30	96	90·	66·6	96·6	87·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3,882	2,626	3,760	93·	92·9	95·6	64·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	10,608	8,707	8,483	69·4	71·8	89·4	89·6	2,35,538	2,40,388	70,401	86,137	29·8	35·8

D.—PO

No. III.—*Thagi and Dakaiti Administration of poisonous or stupefying*

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
Thagi ... by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thagi ... by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land	11	1	1	9	56	6	6	5	...	...	44
Do. on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—											
(*a*) with murder... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) without murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, *viz* :—											
Kidnapping	1	1	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	21	1
Cattle theft	62	52	39	61	121	60	55	44	10	...	62

NOTE.—Columns XIII. to XVII. will include ALL persons arrested or brought to columns II. and III. The difference should

[redacted]

[redacted]

drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes.

Comparative Return.															
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
XIII.			XIV.			XV.			XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	166	20	34	111	12	19	89	11	2,180	1,178	546	206	342	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	..	4	...	...	4	...	..	1,487	...	...	591	...	
10	23	28	...	11	4	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73	158	171	57	133	146	49	100	115	5,209	11,376	7,001	3,233	2,277	4,875	

trial during the year for these offences, though such persons be not included in
be explained in the column of Remarks.

D.—PO

No. IV.—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of*

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Additional Police collected for the protec — Part — Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V. to VIII.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
Amraoti.	Thugaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kowdenpur					Was prohibited on account			
	Bhiltake	43	100,000	...	...	5	12	...	...
	Seshti	27	25,000	...	...	3	12	...	...
	Marki	15	60,000	...	...	1	10	...	...
	Salbuldi	10	7,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
Ellichpur.	Bahram	12	40,000	...	...	5	21	...	...
	Badner Gungai ...	21	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Morha	10	20,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Badner Boojung ...	4	6,000	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Uprai	5	10,000	...	...	2	4	...	...
Wun.	Wun	20	25,000	4	16	3	16	...	...
	Adgaon	10	7,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
Akola.	Pathur	30	75,000	3	12	3	12	...	...
	Akot	15	6,000	6	22	1	4	...	...
	Sonala	7	6,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
Buldana.	Deulgaon Raja ...	20	15,000	5	20	7	35	...	...
	Pimpalgaon Davi ...	8	15,000	...	...	3	11	...	...
	Chikhli...	8	5,000	3	12	1	8	...	...
	Sonati	8	12,000	2	4	1	8	...	...
	Fatehkhelda	8	6,000	3	10	1	8	...	...
Basim.	Nagardas	15	20,000	3	12	4	16	...	...
	Do.	20	45,000	3	12	4	16	...	...
	Mangrul Pir	15	20,000	4	18	2	8	...	...
	Moha	15	7,000	3	12	2	8	...	...

LICE.

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

I. tion of persons and property.						PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Total cost under columns IX. and X.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional Police.					
To Government.	To Local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII	XIX	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
				R. A. P.	R. A. P.				Monthly R. A. P.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	50 13 8	15th April 1877 to 14th April 1878.		
of prevalence of cholera.												
...	...	37	34	344 0 0	258 0 0	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	2	1	31 0 0	0 1 6	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	34 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	10	37 0 0	37 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	3	33 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	4	41 7 0	36 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	2	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	2	1 6 0	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	11	9	325 9 0	60 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	10 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	6	4	232 3 0	256 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	87 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	2	16 8 9	16 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. V —*Showing strength, cost, distribution,*

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.									
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling Officers (Col. II.), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
										Rs.
Inspector General of Police and Establishment	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,652
For the six Districts,	...	9	19	430	40	2,180	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1	9	19	430	40	2,180	...	...	...	22,652

(1).—Columns IV. and V. include European Constables according to pay.

LICE.

and employment of Police.

Cost of Police.										
Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III.) (2).	Other expenses of Col. III.		Total pay of subordinate Officers (Cols. IV. and V.) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI., VII., and VIII.).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI., XIII., and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns XI. to XVII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.
	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.			
XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	23,929	...
69,800	8,418	...	1,33,818	2,10,708	...	23-8-0	7-9-11	61,043	4,83,787	4,83,716
69,800	8,418	...	1,33,818	2,10,708	...	23-8-0	7-9-11	62,320	5,07,716	4,83,716

(2).—Column XII. includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances.
(3).—Column XIV. includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.
(4).—Does not include horse and travelling allowances.

No. V.—*Showing strength, cost, distribution,*

Districts.	Cost of Police.—(concluded.)	Distribution of Force.							
		In Districts.							
		Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.
	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
I.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.
Inspector General of Police and Establishment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For the six Districts	24,000	5	13	32	176	331	1,500	289	22
Total ...	24,000	5	13	32	176	331	1,500	289	22

LICE.

and employment of Police.—(Concluded.)

Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.)					
		To area (6).			To population (7).		
		Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5.)	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.		XXXV.	XXXVI.		XXXVII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,062	21,86,788	1 to 6 square miles.	1 to 6·9 square miles.	...	1 to 816 persons.	1 to 841 persons.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(5.)—Columns XXXIV. to XXXVII. a "town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(6.)—Columns XXXIV. and XXXV. *i. e.*, in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles : in towns so many policemen to one square mile.
(7.)—Columns XXXVI. and XXXVII. one policeman to so many of the population.

D.—PO

No. VI.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and*

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
Amraoti ...	96	487	276	96	187	3	13	37	38	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
Ellichpur ...	46	216	120	65	64	...	3	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wun ...	75	362	224	44	152	...	21	13	29	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
Akola ...	90	457	256	75	216	...	12	17	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	11
Buldana ...	75	374	209	79	142	1	13	20	70	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Basim ...	67	324	200	41	133	...	6	6	33	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Grand Total.	449	2,220	1,285	400	894	4	68	102	199	...	22	...	...	...	...	1	35

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant

LICE.

general internal management of the Force.

Reward.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.													
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns VII. and VIII.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
3	35	81	160	15	327	89	313	161	3	14	50	16	7	...	13	...	2·2
2	5	38	45	33	216	23	138	99	2	...	11	3	...	...	8	75·2	3·4
6	1	47	38	3	53	65	224	134	1	4	34	21	4	...	9	84·91	2·12
4	23	43	74	5	69	56	259	216	18	8	16	12	8	...	9	53·73	2·
...	7	38	42	13	152	47	213	162	6	2	18	14	2	...	10	28·25	2·2
5	...	47	74	3	15	35	190	158	...	1	13	6	1	...	18	26·	4·
20	71	294	433	72	832	315	1,337	930	30	29	142	72	22	...	67	...	2·5

District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

D.—POLICE.

No. VII.—*Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.*

District.	Race.												Religion or Caste.																								
													Officers.												Men.												
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.					Hindus.								Other religions.				Hindus.							Other religions.			
	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Subordinate Officers.																										
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 & upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 & upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 & upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	Bedurs.	Dhers.	Kayeths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Banjaras.	Rahtores.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Seikhs.	Bedurs.	Dhers.	Mahars.	Hindus of all other castes.	Banjaras.	Rahtores.	Grand Total—Officers and Men.	Vacancies.
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.		XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII.
Amraoti...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	91	467	4	17	44	3	...	4	1	...	...	25	...	...	...	213	114	25	...	1	2	...	5	107	...	...	565	20
Ellichpur.	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	42	214	4	16	12	6	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	92	55	22	...	...	1	...	2	42	...	...	261	2
Wun ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	72	348	2	18	29	9	...	1	4	...	...	13	...	...	...	179	68	39	...	3	2	...	...	57	...	...	424	14
Akola ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	85	442	4	26	24	17	...	1	10	...	...	6	...	2	1	194	64	69	...	1	69	...	...	42	...	1	531	16
Buldana ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	70	371	4	19	17	9	...	4	7	...	1	14	...	...	4	170	28	47	...	11	39	...	...	72	...	...	446	4
Basim ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	65	316	1	30	19	4	...	2	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	161	46	21	...	3	...	10	...	51	24	...	384	8
Total ...	1	6	3	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	11	425	2,158	19	126	145	48	...	14	22	1	1	72	4	2	5	1,009	375	223	...	19	113	10	7	371	24	1	2,611	64

D.—POLICE.

Railway Police.

No. VIII.—*Statement of all Offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year 1878.*

	Class.						Persons.						Pending trial.	Property.											
	Occurred.		In which arrests have been made.		In which convictions have been obtained.		Arrested.		Convicted.		Discharged or acquitted.			Stolen.						Recovered.					
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.		1877.			1878.			1877.			1878.		
														Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Thefts from platform	4	6	4	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	3	1	...	35	0	0	92	13	6	35	0	0	2	0	0
" " goodshed	10	13	8	9	6	8	9	15	6	12	1	3	...	225	2	7	147	8	3	214	9	7	67	4	0
" " wagon on siding ...	11	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	160	13	0	3	0	0	5	12	0	...	...	...
" " main Line	3	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	...	...	...	8	0	0	...	...	...
" in transit	1	21	...	4	...	4	...	11	...	6	...	5	...	11	0	0	624	4	8	...	...	...	40	13	6
" from passenger Train ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0	3	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" within the wires	60	25	38	10	29	9	44	18	35	14	9	4	...	1,022	2	6	488	6	0	351	14	6	140	6	0
" from pointsmen's houses ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	0	8	0
" Engine shed	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	91	70	54	25	40	22	64	47	49	34	13	13	...	1,490	2	1	1,367	5	5	615	4	1	250	15	6
Offences under the Railway Act ...	21	42	21	37	15	31	25	50	19	35	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Penal Code Sections ...	37	14	24	11	18	10	30	25	23	12	5	13	...	...	...	...	2,509	12	0	...	...	...	882	12	9
Do. Civil Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Act V. of 1861	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Abkari Rules	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62	60	49	52	36	45	59	79	45	51	11	28	...	...	...	...	2,509	12	0	...	...	...	882	12	9
Grand Total ...	153	130	103	77	76	67	123	126	94	85	24	41	...	1,490	2	1	3,877	1	5	615	4	1	1,133	12	3

E.—MILITARY.

I.—*Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year* 1878.

Nil.

II.—*Statement showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year* 1878.

Nil.

III.—*Statement showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the last day of the year* 1878.

Nil.

F.—MARINE.

I.—*Statement showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the year* 1878.

Nil.

II.—*Statement showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the last day of the year* 1878.

Nil.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—FINANCE.

No. I.—*Account of the gross and net Revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year* 1878-79.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.				Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and other engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, Inamdars, and Kodgidars.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	63,01,557	21,196	4,63,935	1,42,489	11,29,678	17,36,102	45,44,259	
Forest	2,88,706	126	1,07,350	...	...	1,07,350	1,81,230	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,80,182	1	...	...	...	...	10,80,181	
Provincial rates	4,23,217	...	...	...	...	...	4,23,217	
Total ...	80,93,662	21,323	5,71,285	1,42,489	11,29,678	18,43,452	62,28,887	
Stamps	4,72,515	5,238	16,739	...	...	16,739	4,50,538	
Law and Justice... Refunds	3,982	...	...	...	...	...	3,982	
Law and Justice... Real fines, &c.	1,40,832	5,841	...	...	...	...	1,34,991	
Police ... Refunds	798	...	...	...	...	...	798	
Police ... Real	31,424	2	...	...	...	...	31,422	
Education	29,088	104	...	...	...	...	28,984	
Interest	1,346	...	...	...	...	...	1,346	
Superannuation contributions	547	...	...	...	...	...	547	
Miscellaneous	79,638	4,761	...	...	...	...	74,877	
Military Refunds, &c.	21,756	...	...	...	...	...	21,756	
Public Works	20,937	...	...	...	...	...	20,937	
State Railways—Traffic Receipts	1,14,776	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,776	
Total ...	9,17,639	15,946	16,739	...	...	16,739	8,84,954	
Total Revenue ...	90,11,301	37,269	5,88,024	1,42,489	11,29,678	18,60,191	71,13,841	
Excluded Local Funds.								
Town Fund	2,07,538	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,538	
Bazar Cess of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1,01,333	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,333	
Municipal and Cantonment Funds.								
Municipal Fund	96,431	...	...	...	...	...	96,431	
Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	1,65,096	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,096	
Total ..	5,70,398	...	...	...	...	...	5,70,398	
Gross Total ...	95,81,699	37,269	5,88,024	1,42,489	11,29,678	18,60,191	76,84,239	

A.—FINANCE.

No. II.—*Account of Expenditure from the net Income of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year* 1878-79.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Last year.	Present year.
PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	2,464	3,797
Civil and Political Establishments included under Administration and Revenue Survey	2,31,602	2,24,073
Civil Contingencies	18,807	17,499
Post Office	7,534	7,674
Minor Departments	12,672	13,495
Judicial charges ... { Courts, &c.	1,85,612	1,91,849
Judicial charges ... { Prisons	1,03,023	1,20,938
Police Charges	8,35,928	7,77,363
Education	2,76,158	2,76,415
Ecclesiastical	8,166	7,942
Medical services	1,08,495	1,38,313
Stationery and Printing	45,745	50,533
Superannuation and Retired allowances, and Religious and Charitable grants	33,269	51,407
Miscellaneous...	1,02,080	82,866
Military Charges—Hyderabad Contingent	33,65,158	35,59,072
Public Works Charges	9,05,963	10,45,145
State Railway do.	63,105	40,391
Adjusting Payments to Incorporated Local Funds, *i. e.* surplus of Local Funds	...	56,034
Total Provincial ...	63,05,781	66,64,806
Surplus Provincial ...	9,32,122	4,49,035
Excluded Local Funds.		
Town Fund	1,55,472	1,38,825
Bazaar Cess of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	66,745	72,978
Municipal and Cantonment Funds.		
Municipal Fund	66,809	75,093
Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Fund	1,50,329	1,69,401
Total Local Funds ...	4,39,355	4,56,297
Grand Total ...	67,45,136	71,21,103
Local Funds Surplus ...	86,590	1,14,101
Total Surplus ...	10,18,712	5,63,136

A.--FINANCE.

No. III.—*Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year* 1878-79.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Treasury and Public Works Cash balance of last year ...	73,30,406	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	66,64,806
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1	71,13,841	Excluded Local Funds as per Statement No. 2 ...	2,11,803
Incorporated Local Funds—Net surplus for the year ...	56,034	Municipal and Cantonment Funds as per Statement No. 2.	2,44,494
Excluded Local Funds, *vide* Statement No. 1	3,08,871	Departmental Balances ...	1,66,067
		Deposit Accounts ...	33,50,045
Municipal and Cantonment Funds, *vide* Statement No. 1 ...	2,61,527	Hyderabad State Railway ...	23,49,238
Deposit Accounts	33,59,660	Payments to Imprest Accountants	31,04,682
Hyderabad State Railway ...	20,36,263	Local Bill Remittances ...	44,58,772
Payments to Imprest Accountants.	31,04,692	Cash Remittances between Treasuries	42,97,701
Local Bill Remittances ..	45,51,243	Forest Cash Remittances ...	3,95,515
Cash Remittances between Treasuries	42,97,701	Money Order Office, Cash Remittances	2,99,515
Forest Cash Remittances ...	3,95,402	Advances Recoverable ...	18,52,015
Money Order Office, Cash Remittances...	2,99,513	Suspense Account ...	41,70,242
Advance Recoverable ...	16,99,579	Cash Recoveries	3,231
Suspense Accounts	42,76,112	Advances to Cultivators ...	2,640
Cash Recoveries	3,231	Permanent Advances ...	2,196
Advances to Cultivators ...	3,489	Incorporated Local Funds—Debt Accounts	9,330
Permanent Advances ...	979	Money Orders Payable other Governments	6,84,576
Incorporated Local Funds—Debt Accounts	4,276	Public Works Department—Proper—Debt	12,18,148
Money Order Payable other Governments	5,78,147	State Railways—Debt ...	4,22,538
Public Works Department, Proper—Debt	12,28,675	Remittance Accounts ...	3,63,951
State Railways—Debt ...	6,52,848	Berar surplus paid to His Highness the Nizam ..	12,75,000
Remittance Accounts ...	10,75,258		
Total ...	4,26,37,747		
Disbursements ...	3,55,46,505	Total ...	3,55,46,505
Treasury cash balance at end of year	70,91,242		

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.						
Buildings for accommodation of Troops.						
Hospital accommodation.						
Bolarum	10,700	...	10,700			
Ellichpur	1,922	1,196	3,118			
Aurangabad	7,184	...	7,184			
Hingoli	2,535	...	2,535			
Amraoti	...	...	...			
Jalna	...	...	...			
				22,341	1,196	23,537
Auxiliary accommodation.						
Bolarum	778	379	1,157			
Ellichpur	3,206	213	3,419			
Aurangabad	2,037					
Hingoli	9,661	463	13,277			
Jalna	1,116					
Akola	...	208	208			
Lingasugoor	...	554	554			
				16,798	1,817	18,615
Ordnance.						
Bolarum	3,155	..	3,155			
Hingoli	1,952	...	1,952			
Ellichpur	...	302	302			
				5,107	302	5,409
General Cantonment.						
Bolarum	982	...	982			
Ellichpur	990	...	990			
				1,972	...	1,972
Commissariat.						
Hingoli	876	...	876			
				876	...	876
Staff and Miscellaneous.						
Bolarum	254	...	254			
				254	...	254
Buildings hired for occupation of Military subordinates.						
Bolarum	...	1,529	1,529			
Ellichpur	...	857	857			
Aurangabad						
Jalna	...	1,749	1,749			
Hingoli						
				...	4,135	4,135
Petty Works costing Rs. 200 and each and under ...	...	...	...	2,757	3,266	6,023
Total Military ...	...	...	...	50,105	10,716	60,821

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.						
Law and Justice.						
Akola	245	...	245			
Buldana	1,800	...	1,800			
Hyderabad...	2,555	...	2,555			
Amraoti	4,309	...	4,309			
				8,909	...	8,909
Jails.						
Akola	4,412	...	4,412			
Buldana	1,626	...	1,626			
Amraoti	645	267	912			
Ellichpur	1,084	...	1,084			
Yeotmal	1,008	...	1,008			
Chiculdah	39	...	39			
East Berar Division ...	3,649	...	3,649			
Basim	385	...	385			
				12,848	267	13,115
Revenues.						
Argaon	58	...	58			
Khamgaon	618	...	618			
Buldana	234	...	234			
Poosud	196	...	196			
Basim	991	...	991			
Chiculdah	1,162	...	1,162			
Yeotmal	6,142	...	6,142			
Ellichpur	...	226	226			
				9,401	226	9,627
Police.						
Deulgaon Rajah	2,452	...	2,452			
Sheagaon	1,642	...	1,642			
Nandura	1,676	...	1,676			
Mulkapur	1,686	...	1,686			
Risode	3,058	...	3,058			
Buldana	500	...	500			
Kingaon Raja	843	...	843			
Pathur	3,910	...	3,910			
Khamgaon Sub-Division ...	186	...	186			
Basim	4,162	...	4,162			
Malligaon	474	...	474			
Burroor	4,097	...	4,097			
Koora	5,129	...	5,129			
Amraoti	84	...	84			
Yeotmal	357	...	357			
Murtazapur	...	146	146			
				30,256	146	30,402
Educational.						
Shemba	70	...	70			
Akola District	1,930	...	1,930			
Wagoli	50	...	50			
Moondgaon	400	...	400			
	2,450	...	2,450	...	...	...
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	61,414	639	62,053

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	61,414	639	62,053
Educational.						
Kolapur	500	...	500			
West Berar	...	781	781			
East Berar	...	805	805			
Central Berar	...	199	199			
Namahwore	...	49	49	2,950	1,834	4,784
Ecclesiastical.						
Akola	398	...	398			
Bolarum	1,787	...	1,787			
Buldana	408	...	408			
Aurangabad	5,965	...	5,965			
Hingoli	684	...	684			
Basim	226	...	226	9,468	...	9,468
Forests.						
Basim	740	...	740	740	...	740
Medical.						
Akola	678	...	678			
Jalgaon, Deulgaon & Umarkheir.	810	...	810			
West Berar Division ...	1,115	...	1,115			
Yeotmal	945	...	945			
East Berar Division	166	...	166			
Chiculda	641	...	641			
Amraoti	59	...	59			
Karrinjah	349	...	349			
Basim	370	...	370			
Poosud and Umarkheir ...	506	...	506	5,521	...	5,521
Administration.						
Hyderabad...	4,546	...	4,546	4,546	...	4,546
General and Miscellaneous.						
Akola	727	...	727			
Buldana	620	...	620			
Amraoti	450	...	450	1,797	...	1,797
Public Works Department.						
Basim	7,604	...	7,604			
Bolarum	376	...	376			
Amraoti	...	309	309	7,980	309	8,289
Petty Works	3,908	11,562	15,470	3,908	11,562	15,470
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	98,324	14,344	1,12,668
Deduct outlay from Contribution	...	...	...	965	...	965
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	97,359	14,344	1,11,703

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural.						
Taking observations on flood discharges of the principal rivers in the Central Berar Division.	134	...	134			
Water supply of Cupa in Basim District	847	...	847			
Restoration of Ambona Tank ...	4,967	...	4,967			
Tank at Mangrul Dastaghir ...	...	...	585			
Temporary dam and channel at site of Shegaon tank ...	630	...	630			
Taking observations at tanks in the West Berar Division ...	213	...	213			
Tank at Wackud	14	...	14			
Tank at Yeotmal	3,847	...	3,847			
Well at Sindkheir	300	...	300			
Improving dam at Rail & Wurrur	264	...	264	11,216	585	11,801
Petty works	666	252	918	666	252	918
Total Agricultural ...	...	...	...	11,882	837	12,719
Deduct outlay from contributions	...	...	...	101	249	350
Net Agricultural Provincial ...	...	...	...	11,781	588	12,369
Communications.						
Ellichpur-Pili Road 1st Section	...	551	551			
Do., 2nd Section.	37,437	1,237	38,674			
Do., 3rd Section.	26,956	...	26,956			
Do., 4th Section.	238	...	238			
Yeotmal-Darwha Road ...	83,908	...	83,908			
Badnera-Morsi Road ..	1,665	12,199	13,864			
Yeotmahl-Wun Road 1st Section	...	...	...			
Erecting a rest-house with out-houses on the Ellichpur side of Purna river	2,390	...	2,390			
Khamgaon-Pathur Road 1st Section	14,903	...	14,903			
Khamgaon-Pathur Road 2nd Section	22,262	...	22,262			
Khamgaon-Pathur Road 3rd Section	12,335	...	12,335			
Khamgaon-Sheagaon Road ..	19,126	...	19,126			
Khamgaon River bridge ..	7,931	...	7,931			
Akola-Akot Road	4,563	6,165	10,728			
Akola, Basim Hingoli Road ..	24,760	38,066	62,826			
Khamgaon-Amrapur Road ...	4,499	12,074	16,573			
Chikhli-Mehkar Road 1st Section	7,398	300	7,698			
Chikhli-Mehkar Road 2nd Section	10,379	...	10,379			
Chikhli-Mehkar Road 3rd Section	14,226	...	14,226			
Malkapur-Chikhli Road ..	34,457	19,223	53,680			
Khamgaon-Nandura	2,611	5,916	8,527			
Basim-Pusad Road 1st Section.	16,154	...	16,154			
Basim-Pusad Road	28,379	...	28,379			
Basim-Pir Mangrul Road ...	184	...	184			
	3,76,761	95,731	4,72,492			

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original. Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	3,76,761	95,731	4,72,492	...	...	...
Karinjah-Murtazapur Road ...	568	8,661	9,229			
Constructing Devari Ghat Road.	2,117	...	2,117			
Amraoti-Ellichpur Road ...	...	16,483	16,483			
Damangaon-Yeotmal Road ...	...	8,394	8,394			
Road approaches to Amraoti Railway station	...	790	790			
Sheagaon-Akot Road ...	...	7,691	7,691			
Nagpur Dak line	...	2,400	2,400			
Repairing Travellers' bungalow at Larkheir	...	342	342			
				3,79,446	1,40,492	5,19,938
Petty works	9,071	548	9,619	9,071	548	9,619
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	3,88,517	1,41,040	5,29,557
Deduct.—						
Outlay from contributions ...	...	...	...	4,814	...	4,814
Net outlay communications Provincial	...	...	...	3,83,703	1,41,040	5,24,743
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Tank at Sheagaon	17,503	...	17,503			
Restoring Sakai Talao ...	1,368	...	1,368			
				18,871	...	18,871
Petty Works	132	...	132	132	..	132
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements... ...	...	...	...	19,003	...	19,003
Deduct—						
Outlay from contributions ...		...	...	12,503	...	12,503
Net Outlay Miscellaneous Public Improvements Provincial	...	...	...	6,500	...	6,500
Total Works and Repairs...	...	...	...	7,16,136		
Establishment	...	...	...	2,06,642		
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	15,478		
Total ...	...	...	...	9,38,256		
Add Increase in suspense balance.						
Stock purchases and sales...86						
Miscellaneous Advances 7,292						
London Stores ...3,298						
				10,676		
Total ...	...	...	...	9,48,932		
Deduct—						
Decrease in suspense balance.						
Stock	...	...	...	478		
Grand Total Provincial service expenditure during 1878-79...	...	...	...	9,48,454		

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.—2. (STATE RAILWAYS.)

Statement showing the (capital) income and expenditure on produtive works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1878-79.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expenditure from Berar Revenues.	Receipts and expenditure during the year.					Remarks.
			Gross Income.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Charges for interest.	Net surplus and deficit.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
Khamgaon State Railway	Wholly made by British Government.	5,36,463	44,496	22,081			22,415	
Amraoti State Railway		4,88,639	74,457	32,673			41,784	
Total ...	...	10,25,102	1,18,953	54,754			64,199	

C.—RAILWAYS.

Name of Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.				Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize.	Receipts from Railway Material.	Total receipts during 1878-79.	Maintenance and working expenses during 1878-79.	Net profits.	No. of European staff.	No. of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.									
			No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Khamgaon State Railway ...	7·66	7·66	433	846½	2,009½	37,566½	(a) 5,465	(c) 39,031	...	44,496	22,081	22,415	7	22	5,36,463
Amraoti State Railway ...	6·00	6·00	947	2,664½	33,479½	67,992	(b) 11,901	(d) 62,556	...	74,457	32,673	41,784	9	23	4,88,639

(a.) Included Rs. 467 on account of receipts from luggage, parcels, &c., traffic.

(b.) Do. 1,068 do. do. do.

(c.) Do. 1,050 on account of sundry recsipts.

(d.) Do. 183 do. do.

D.—MARINE.

I.—*Statemt showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in the Hyderadad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

Nil.

II.—*Statement showing the nummber of Officers and men employed otherwise than iu Government Vessels in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

Nil.

E.—AGRICULTURE.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres.*

Districts.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Ulsi or Linseed.	Tur.	Till.	Urad.	Hemp or flax.	Kurdi.	Tobacco.	Castor oil.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Lac.	Other produce.	Total.
Amraoti ...	527,797	718	133,738	1,240	16,269	41,198	28,740	33,059	1,807	1,453	1,424	8,361	3	920	550,442	11,220	23,714	1,382,097
Akola ...	504,231	28,282	65,829	797	24,698	31,935	22,975	14,251	6,462	2,159	1,766	3,055	...	536	553,152	16,621	16,924	1,293,873
Ellichpur ...	210,008	713	51,588	6,659	13,422	8,728	18,225	5,345	3,259	686	1,007	7,291	53	160	244,421	4,193	34,905	610,663
Buldana ...	390,710	145,413	155,944	9,183	32,302	7,679	12,307	42,517	5,748	3,037	36,848	2,876	112	799	292,751	5,482	46,790	1,190,498
Wun ...	467,137	...	54,029	2,898	22,544	58,092	14,899	76,432	2,750	1,191	4	3,031	9,495	135	333,107	2,790	11,195	1,059,729
Basim ...	343,569	1,917	151,128	6,827	49,409	18,405	19,416	16,436	8,178	3,050	9,950	2,232	2,745	919	234,016	16,774	74,304	959,275
Total ...	2,443,452	177,043	612,256	27,604	158,644	166,031	116,562	188,040	28,204	11,576	50,999	26,846	12,408	3,469	2,207,889	57,080	207,832	6,495,935

II.—*Stock.*

Districts.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
Amraoti	276,069	56,098	88,101	28,745	22,305
Akola	253,574	72,782	75,959	22,382	16,243
Ellichpur	113,573	26,848	36,832	13,120	9,165
Buldana	234,224	52,977	83,768	11,022	21,360
Wun	280,642	34,586	69,133	18,213	21,911
Basim	275,926	51,487	38,166	6,205	26,122
	1,434,008	294,778	391,959	99,687	117,106

E.—AGRICULTURE.

III.—*Rates of rent and produce.*

Districts.	Average rate per acre of land suited for																		Average produce of land per acre in lbs.							
	Cotton.			Wheat.			Oilseed.			Jowari.			Tobacco.			Opium.	Rice.			Gram.			Cotton (cleaned.)	Wheat.	Oilseeds (til and linseed.)	Jowari.	Tobacco	Opium.	Rice.	Gram.
Amraoti	1	1	1	1	7	5	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	10	9	...	1	5	10	1	5	10	52½	210	120	260	300	...	360	200
Akola	1	3	9	1	12	5	1	10	3	1	4	2	1	6	7	...	1	8	10	1	15	11	59½	182	168	242	112	...	132	150
Ellichpur	1	5	8	1	5	4	1	4	2	1	5	4	1	14	7	...	0	2	4	1	5	9	54½	200	92	392	232	...	320	124
Buldana	0	11	3	0	12	7	0	9	7	0	13	5	1	1	11	...	0	13	2	0	12	10	22	179	178	120	194	...	476	156
Wun	0	8	11	0	8	11	0	8	11	0	8	11	0	8	11	...	0	8	11	0	8	11	20½	112	138	126	146	...	264	140
Basim	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	...	2	0	0	0	12	0	20	124	48	96	106	...	390	160
Average ...	0	14	6	1	1	6	0	15	0	0	14	9	1	0	6	...	1	1	3	1	2	3	42	160	128	196	210	...	380	160

F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

I.—*Prices of produce.*

Districts.	Clean cotton.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice (common.)	Jowari.	Oil seed.	Tobacco.	Plough bullocks, each.	Buffaloes, each.	Sheep.
	Seers per rupee.									
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amraoti... ...	2½	9	10	7½	16	10	2½	50	25	2½
Akola	2¼	9	8	8	15	10	2½	56	45	2
Ellichpur ...	2⅛	8	8	7½	16	10½	1¾	48	40	2
Buldana... ...	2½	8½	8	8	14	11	3	50	55	3
Wun	2¼	10	8	9	17	11	2½	95	16	2
Basim	2	8½	8	8½	12	8	2½	70	50	3
Average ...	2¼	8¾	8¼	8	15	10	2½	61	38	2½

II.—*Wages of labour.*

	Amraoti.			Akola.			Ellichpur.			Buldana.			Wun.			Basim.			Average.		
	Per diem.																				
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Skilled ...	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	11	6	0	12	0	0	11	0
Unskilled ...	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	3	6
Cart and Bullocks.	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0	14	0	0	13	0
Camels, each ...	0	8	0	1	2	0	0	10	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	10	0
Donkeys, per score	2	8	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	1	13	0	4	0	0	2	12	0
Bullocks, per pair.	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	8	0

G.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Nil.

H.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufactures.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
Number of Ginning and Pressing Factories	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private looms or small works ...	294	12,128	3,497	5,127	13	1,804	885	46	600	...
Number of workmen in large works. Male ...	...	862	19	...	...	3	12	...	...	25
Number of workmen in large works. Female ...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans ...	1,003	24,852	6,471	9,117	30	6,095	3,461	462	2,465	1,986
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of blocks in do. ...	2,200	1,648,000	60	...	450	...	...	...	...	50,000
Estimated out-turn of all works ...	1,450	347,603	10,970	2,500	125	11,845	3,515	3,500	3,019	82,500

I.—TRADE.

Vide remarks at page 31 of Part II. of Report.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

I.—Coinage.

Bullion and silver coin imported during the year in lbs.						Coinage during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	4th Rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Smaller coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
											Nil.										

II.—Paper Currency.

	Notes in circulation at beginning of the year.			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year.			Reserve at end of the year, stated in Rupees.						Securities—class of securities being stated.
									Coin.			Bullion.			
	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 & upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 & upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold	Silver.	Copper.	
Number..	19,820	5,599	249	2,412	17,877	9,631	4,660	447	...	24,30,580	...	...	...	...	Three lacs are held by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.
Value ...	2,16,180	4,17,300	1,51,500	16,62,565	42,21,800	1,05,950	3,56,650	14,05,500							

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in 1878.

Class and object of institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.					No. of Institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief given.
				Paid by Government.		Endowments.		Subscriptions and Donations.				
				Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds.	In land.	In money.		In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Government Institutions.												
Dispensaries	24	1,228	116,226	18,232 8 8	18,206 13 5	...	...	1,358 3 0	...	...	24	Medical aid and diet.
Lunatic Asylum	1	24	34	3,827 2 7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Do. food and clothing.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1878-79.

1	2		3	4	5	6
	Number of persons.					
Denomination.	A. Natives.	B. Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
Church of England	57	529	1	3	7,805	
Church of Scotland						
Protestant Dissenter	.....	14	2	.....	.....	
Roman Catholic	241	39	1	3	.....	
Greek Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Armenian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Syrian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jew	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Parsi	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hindu	1,883,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mahomedan	168,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Budhist	6,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jain						
Sikh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other sects	168,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	2,227,072	582	4	6	7,805	

B.—EDUCATION.

No. I.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars for the official year* 1878-79.

Area and population of the Province.					Colleges, Schools, and Scholars.		Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or technical education.	Percentage of schools and scholars to population.			Remarks.
No. of Districts.	No. of Divisions.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Total population.			High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Normal schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	1	17,711	*10,923	2,227,654	Institutions.	For males ...	2	5	619	1	·00009	·0002	·03	* As entered in the Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1877-78.
						For females ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	·0006	
						Total ...	2	5	633	1	...	...	...	
					Scholars.	Males ...	35	169	24,419	40	·002	·008	1·1	
						Females ...	...	...	468	...	...	...	·02	
						Total ...	35	169	24,887	40	...	...	...	

B.—EDUCATION.

No. II.—*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars for the official year* 1878-79.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.							Aided Institutions.							Unaided Institutions under regular Inspection.							Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race or creed on 31st March.					Remarks.
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: A classical language.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: A vernacular language.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: A classical language.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: A vernacular language.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: English.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: A classical language.	No. of scholars on 31st March learning: A vernacular language.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	(a) 28	(b) 28	(c) 28	(d) 28	(e) 28	29
Secondary education. *High and Middle Schools.* For boys. High schools, English	2	35	32	27	35	29	20	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	35	29	20	...	...	33	2	...	
For boys. Middle schools, English	5	169	163	125	169	142	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	169	169	142	169	...	1	161	7	...	
Primary education. For boys. English	2	20	15	12	20	20	20	1	16*	16	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	36	36	20	20	16	...	2	18	...	
For boys. Vernacular.	439	†20,933	20,526	14,836	525	...	20,933	63	1,508	1,655	1,289	8	...	1,508	114	1,984	1,934	1,634	...	...	1,984	616	24,425	533	...	24,425	5	22	21,287	3,101	10	
For girls— Do...	12	390	366	257	...	...	390	1	29	35	22	..	...	29	1	7	7	7	...	...	7	14	426	...	...	426	...	3	328	95	...	
Schools for special or technical training.																																
Normal schools for Masters ...	1	40	38	31	...	14	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	14	40	...	...	26	14	...	
Total ...	461	21,587	21,140	15,288	749	205	21,572	65	1,553	1,706	1,324	24	...	1,537	115	1,991	1,941	1,641	...	...	1,991	641	25,131	773	205	25,100	21	26	21,837	3,237	10	

* Includes 30 girls.

† Includes 12 girls.

B.—EDUCATION.

No. III.—*Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year* 1878-79.

Class of institution.	Expenditure. Government institutions. Provincial revenues.	Educational cess.	Town Fund.	Municipal fund.	Subscriptions	Total.	Aided institutions. Provincial revenues.	Educational cess.	Town Fund	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Unaided institutions under regular inspection. Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Government institutions. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Aided institutions. Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Unaided institutions. Total cost.	Remarks.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	
Secondary education. *High and Middle schools.*																									
For boys—English.	22,662	...	...	...	...	22,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,662	...	22,662	7·5	116 2 8	116 2 8	...	...	...	
Primary education. *Primary schools*																									
For boys English...	1,229	...	...	..	...	1,229	180	...	..	183	...	363	...	...	...	1,409	183	1,592	·5	81 14 11	81 14 11	22 11 0	11 4 0	...	
For boys Vernacular.	1,18,663	50,889	216	591	...	1,70,359	810	1,092	158	2,451	820	5,331	132	4,735	4,867	1,19,473	61,084	1,80,557	59·8	8 4 10	5 12 6	3 3 6	0 7 10	2 8 3	
For girls—Vernacular.	2,105	...	1,569	536	...	4,210	50	...	...	...	49	99	...	...	...	2,155	2,154	4,309	1·4	11 8 1	5 12 0	2 13 3	1 6 10	...	
Schools for special or technical training.																									
Normal schools for Masters.	3,248	600	...	...	...	3,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,248	600	3,848	1·3	101 4 3	85 7 7	...	...	...	
Direction	18,476	...	...	...	...	18,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	18,476	...	18,476	6·1	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	28,261	419	...	...	...	28,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,261	419	28,680	9·5	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships. Colleges ...	2,099	...	...	...	...	2,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,099	...	2,099	·7	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships. Schools ...	3,485	2,491	...	...	...	5,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,485	2,491	5,976	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	529	7,413	...	...	570	8,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	7,983	8,512	2·8	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	16,943	7,844	344	42	...	25,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,943	8,230	25,173	8·4	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	2,17,700	69,656	2,129	1,169	570	2,91,224	1,040	1,092	158	2,634	869	5,793	132	4,735	4,867	2,18,740	83,144	3,01,884	...	13 10 5	10 4 9	3 6 3	0 9 9	2 8 3	

Remarks:
- b. Repairs ... 5,060; Furniture ... 2,160; Clerks in Dy. Comr.'s office, &c. 624 — 7,844
- a. Furniture ... 417; Boarding grants. 660
- a. Book and Prize allowance ... 2,402; Book Depot ... 11,717; Repairs ... 1,747

The fees recovered in Government High and Middle schools, and such of the Primary schools as were entirely paid from General Revenues, were paid into the treasury and credited to Government. Those recovered in Cess schools were credited to the Cess Fund, and no separate account was kept of the expenditure. Hence the expenditure from fees of Primary schools could not be shown in this statement.

B.—EDUCATION.

No. IV.—*Return showing the result of prescribed Examinations during the official year* 1878-79.

Nature of examination.	No. of institutions sending examiners.			No. of examinees.				No. passed.				Percentage of passed scholars on total No. on rolls at the beginning of the year.	
	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Other institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Schools—													
Matriculation	2	...	2	12	...	...	12	5	...	...	5	13·5	...
Middle School examination, boys ...	2	...	2	22	...	...	22	13	...	...	13	6·9	...
Upper Primary school examination, boys	20	...	20	137	...	...	137	73	...	...	73	3·7	...
Upper Primary school examination, girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary school examination, boys	377	17	394	2,186	67	...	2,253	936	48	...	984	5·	1·06
Lower Primary school examination, girls	9	...	9	26	...	...	26	10	...	...	10	2·5	...

The number of scholars learning the different courses on the 1st April 1878 cannot be ascertained now, and therefore the percentage in column 13 is calculated on the number on the previous day, *viz.*, 31st March 1878.

C.— SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—*Scientific and Literary Societies for* 1878-79.

Names.	Subject.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
						Nil.						

II.—*The Press.*

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Amraoti	Prumod Sindhoo ...	Eshwunt Govind ...	*Prumod Sindhoo* ...	...
Akola	1. Berar Samachar ...	Khundarao Balaji ...	*Berar Samachar* (Berar News) ...	...
	2. Urdu Akbar ...	Kisanchand ...	*Urdu Akbar* in Urdu and in Marathi ...	...
Ellichpur	Berar Mithra ...	Eknath Sakharam ...	*Berar Mithra* (Friend of Berar) ...	...

V.—Statistics of Life.

A—Births and Deaths

No. I.—*Births and Deaths registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4			5	6			7	8	9
			Number of births registered.				Number of death registerred.					
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1879.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Male.	Female,	Total.	Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
1	Amraoti	501,331	8,240	7,541	15,781	109·3	20,587	18,748	39,335	109·8	...	47·
2	Ellichpur	(a) 238,356	4,267	3,894	8,161	109·6	9,532	9,017	18,549	105·7	...	43·5
3	Wun	(b) 323,689	5,701	5,330	11,031	106·9	10,417	9,657	20,074	107·9	...	27·9
4	Basim	(c) 276,646	4,232	3,858	8,090	109·7	15,224	14,207	29,431	107·1	...	77·2
5	Akola	480,657	10,299	9,620	19,919	107·1	23,136	21,500	44,636	107·6	...	51·5
6	Buldana	366,309	6,547	6,126	12,673	106·9	13,791	12,588	26,379	109·5	...	37·4
	Total for the Province..	(d) 2,186,988	39,286	36,360	75,655	108·0	92,687	85,717	178,404	108·1	...	46·9

(a) Excluding population of Melghat, *viz.*, 40,666,

(b) Excluding 73 souls transferred to Basim District.

(c) Including 73 souls transferred from Wun District.

(d) *Vide* Resident's Book Circular No. LII. of 1878.

No. II.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								12
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
																				From all causes.		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to census of 1867.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean for previous five years.	Number.
							M.	F.														
1	Amraoti	501,331	4,825	3,259	20,907	6,242	26	26	168	49	269	3,833	39,335	9·6	6·5	41·7	12·5	·5	7·6	78·5	28·8	1
2	Ellichpur	238,356	1,136	724	9,777	3,154	6	2	86	23	117	3,641	18,549	4·8	3·	41·	13·2	·5	15·3	77·8	32·	2
3	Wun	323,689	4,891	759	13,302	520	5	3	98	37	143	459	20,074	15·1	2·3	41·1	1·6	·4	1·4	62·	23·3	3
4	Basim	276,646	11,698	265	7,395	2,731	15	18	113	20	166	7,176	29,431	42 3	·9	26·7	9·9	·5	25·9	106·4	26·5	4
5	Akola	480,657	4,342	666	22,712	11,559	13	10	228	52	303	5,054	44,636	9·	1·4	47·2	24·	·6	10·5	92·9	37·2	5
6	Buldana	366,309	7,414	177	11,167	3,371	6	12	119	12	149	4,101	26,379	20·2	·5	30·5	9·2	·4	11·2	72·	30·6	6
	Total of Districts ..	2,186,988	34,306	5,850	85,260	27,577	71	71	812	193	1,147	24,264	178,404	15·6	2·7	38·9	12·6	·5	11·1	81·8	30·2	

See Notes at foot of No. 1.-A.

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. I.—*Showing the number of Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during* 1878.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Population of the districts.	Dispensaries.	Number on 31st December.	Number open during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on last day of the year.	Remarks.
Akola ...	480,657	Dispensaries are not classified in Berar.	6	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	6	
Basim ...	276,646		2			2	
Buldana ...	366,309		4			4	
Amraoti ...	501,331		5			5	
Ellichpur ...	*238,356		4			4	
Wun ...	323,689		3			3	
Province ...	2,186,988	Total ...	24	...	...	24	

* Population of Melghat excluded.

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. II.—*Showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2	3	4												5				6
			In-door patients.												Out-door patients.				
			a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.		h.				a	b	c.	d.	
									Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.				
Name of district.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	Male.	Female	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
Akola.	Akóla	Dispensaries are not classified in Berar.	138	90	...	1	43	31·16	8	4	4·54	·42	·03	4·99	8,334	1,070	9,404	45·28	9,542
	Khamgaon ..		76	38	...	...	35	46·05	6	2	2·76	0·6	·04	3·76	5,607	375	5,982	48·92	6,058
	Balapur		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·74	...	...	·74	3,086	659	3,745	53·58	3,746
	Akot		54	50	...	...	2	3·7	6	2	1·69	·04	1·44	3·17	3,860	1,212	5,072	58·4	5,126
	Jalgaon		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,696	1,521	5,217	41·9	5,217
	Shegaon		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750	275	4,023	38·56	4,023
	Total ..		269	179	...	1	80	29·74	20	8	9·73	1·06	1·87	12·66	28,333	5,110	33,443	286·64	33,712
Basim.	Pusad		6	4	1	...	1	16·66	...	...	·02	·01	...	·03	1,525	844	2,369	27·48	2,375
	Umarkhed... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,492	934	4,426	32·65	4,426
	Total ...		6	4	1	...	1	16·66	...	...	·02	·01	...	·03	5,017	1,778	6,795	60·13	6,801
Buldana.	Buldana (Civil Hospl.)		250	243	..	3	4	1·6	...	...	7·21	·06	·03	7·3	3,258	...	3,258	25·77	3,508
	Mehkar		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	...	...	·2	2,672	99	2,771	22·38	2,772
	Malkapur		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·005	·005	3,548	713	4,261	48·04	4,262
	Deulgaon Raja ...		57	55	...	...	2	3·5	...	...	1·65	...	...	1·65	2,700	272	2,972	28·6	3,029
	Nandura		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,847	480	4,327	46·65	4,327
	Total ...		309	300	...	3	6	1·94	...	...	9·06	·06	·035	9·155	16,025	1,564	17,589	171·44	17,898

Amraoti.	Amraoti	Dispensaries are not classified in Berar.	234	191	...	...	27	11·54	8	4	11·77	·77	·09	12·63	7,640	305	7,945	73·8	8,179
	Morsi		4	1	...	...	3	75·	...	...	·1	...	...	·1	3,040	293	3,333	37·44	3,337
	Karanja		117	94	4	5	10	8·55	4	2	3·11	·36	·24	3·71	6,390	904	7,294	71·85	7,411
	Chandur		14	8	5	1	..	...	...	...	1·28	·67	...	1·95	4,336	2,444	6,780	81·21	6,794
	Murtazapur ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,650	1,561	4,211	54·79	4,211
	Total ...		369	294	9	6	40	10·84	12	6	16·26	1·8	·33	18·39	24,056	5,507	29,563	319·09	29,932
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur City ...		28	23	...	1	3	10·71	6	...	2·33	...	...	2·33	9,251	866	10,117	82·2	10,145
	Daryapur		47	44	...	1	2	4·25	4	...	1·14	...	...	1·14	2,005	376	2,381	32·5	2,428
	Anjangaon... ...		31	28	...	...	3	9·67	...	...	1·	...	...	1·	1,786	865	2,651	44·8	2,682
	Chandur		11	9	...	...	2	18·18	...	...	·34	·1	...	·44	2,436	313	2,749	33·57	2,760
	Total ...		117	104	...	2	10	8·54	10	...	4·81	·1	...	4·91	15,478	2,420	17,898	193·07	18,015
Wun.	Darwha		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,418	529	2,947	56·33	2,947
	Wun		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	541	2,141	37·00	2,141
	Panderkowra ...		1	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	0·27	...	...	0·27	1,646	72	1,718	27·92	1,719
	Yeotmal (Civil Hospl.)		175	170	...	...	3	1·71	...	...	4·54	0·03	...	4·57	1,624	1,262	2,886	26·52	3,061
	Total ...		176	171	...	...	3	1·7	3	...	4·81	0·03	...	4·84	7,288	2,404	9,692	147·77	9,868
	Grand Total ...		1246	1052	10	12	140	11·24	45	14	44·69	3·06	2·235	49·985	96,197	18,783	114980	1178·14	116,226

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. III.—*Showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1	2		3																													4	5	
			Diseases.																														Operations.	
			General Diseases.																															
			Order A. Febrile or zymotic diseases.				Order B. Constitutional diseases.							Local Diseases.																				
District.	Name of Dispensary.		Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anœmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Opthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and witlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labor premature, natural and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
AKOLA.	Akola ...	I ...	2	14	28	...	8	4	2	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	...	6	...	4	24	...	...	1	2	...	2	7	...	6	1	4	15	138	11	370
		O ...	...	1,438	29	102	270	111	7	154	12	1	3	237	262	268	...	464	...	289	422	49	66	69	327	379	601	409	2	2,823	130	47	433	9,404		
	Khamgaon ...	I ...	...	21	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	5	8	76	14	250
		O ...	...	2,297	90	126	97	76	3	13	11	...	15	33	111	127	...	387	...	236	196	93	50	59	55	155	301	57	2	1,186	2	16	188	5,982		
	Balapur ...	I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	20
		O ...	...	991	66	2	53	26	...	19	...	...	19	10	220	96	...	280	1	158	232	135	8	5	40	23	504	290	...	486	...	62	19	3,745		
	Akot ...	I ...	...	20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	11	54	...	100
		O ...	...	1,162	141	16	206	52	6	...	8	4	2	80	172	81	...	416	1	258	184	245	23	45	72	137	480	195	...	971	30	8	77	5,072		
	Jalgaon ...	I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
		O ...	...	1,211	86	13	180	43	4	...	8	...	2	47	349	169	...	372	1	242	204	20	3	18	65	209	723	413	...	755	23	7	50	5,217		
	Shegaon ...	I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	61
		O ...	3	1,150	202	20	77	54	5	...	...	...	...	55	146	78	...	262	...	113	120	77	8	13	51	74	448	128	1	820	9	18	91	4,023		
	Total ...		5	8,304	647	279	892	368	27	186	40	5	44	468	1,264	819	...	2,192	3	1,325	1,389	619	158	210	613	977	3,060	1,502	5	7,055	196	167	893	33,712	32	999

BASIM.	Pusad ...	I	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	4	128
		O	...	385	199	151	117	19	1	3	2	4	1	5	217	55	1	96	1	32	128	35	9	13	35	53	200	104	1	406	19	16	61	2,369		
	Umarkheid ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	93
		O	...	619	261	10	71	18	1	8	...	...	1	3	1,118	...	...	275	...	220	116	130	1	1	16	217	400	180	...	559	28	92	81	4,426		
	Total ...		...	1,004	462	161	188	37	2	11	2	4	2	8	1,335	55	1	371	1	254	244	165	10	14	51	270	600	284	1	966	47	108	143	6,801	9	221
BULDANA.	Buldana ... (c. h.)	I	...	122	4	...	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	2	...	19	3	...	...	...	2	9	11	9	...	18	3	1	8	250	7	60
		O	1	1,018	178	...	48	20	...	...	1	...	1	50	296	44	...	250	...	73	69	137	...	70	35	45	124	108	...	628	6	30	26	3,258		
	Mehkar ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	40
		O	...	618	23	19	39	8	...	6	3	...	...	11	463	153	...	130	...	155	153	207	...	28	5	107	205	156	...	237	15	3	27	2,771		
	Malkapur ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	203
		O	...	733	105	...	132	31	2	...	...	2	1	18	148	137	2	333	...	101	160	26	2	22	31	81	686	298	...	1,038	38	2	132	4,261		
	Deulgaon Raja ...	I	...	31	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	57	3	325
		O	...	501	141	19	265	24	1	...	3	...	...	46	594	29	...	149	...	139	65	50	18	7	22	112	170	111	1	404	4	58	39	2,972		
	Nandura ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	40
		O	...	822	137	8	13	23	1	2	2	1	3	91	205	114	...	403	...	130	144	133	9	15	18	91	626	214	1	1,012	14	27	68	4,327		
	Total ...		1	3,845	589	46	522	112	4	8	9	3	5	223	1,715	477	2	1,267	...	623	595	553	29	142	114	448	1,823	897	2	3,339	81	123	301	17,898	25	668

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. III.—*Showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.—(Concluded).

1	2		3																															4	5	
			Diseases.																																Operations.	
			General diseases.												Local diseases.																					
			Order A. Febrile or zymotic diseases.				Order B. Constitutional diseases.																													
District.	Name of Dispensary.		Small pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anœmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Opthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, boils, and witlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour premature, natural and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
AMRAOTI.	Amraoti	I ...	...	89	8	1	8	3	...	4	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	12	...	22	26	...	2	1	4	3	2	5	...	19	1	1	13	234	27	434
		O ...	...	1,978	250	16	44	81	1	10	1	3	7	30	119	143	...	428	...	243	597	77	26	15	136	391	674	209	...	2,360	1	21	84	7,945		
	Morsi	I ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	8	157
		O ...	..	758	132	2	48	30	3	...	..	...	3	1	327	39	...	202	...	100	152	40	8	23	18	75	561	175	...	483	3	11	139	3,333		
	Karanja	I ...	...	50	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	4	...	19	6	...	2	5	1	3	...	2	2	2	...	1	6	117	12	230
		O ...	15	1,522	413	75	177	56	19	21	20	4	38	119	371	179	3	508	...	342	257	248	40	27	102	260	1,281	342	19	608	59	29	140	7,294		
	Chandur	I ...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	4	286
		O ...	1	1,951	71	9	189	34	5	22	1	...	6	25	60	10	...	184	2	101	135	100	4	13	43	206	2,032	529	4	894	2	71	76	6,780		
	Murtazapur ...	I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		O ...	1	736	126	28	147	20	...	12	4	...	...	9	54	36	...	481	...	93	117	67	16	6	30	70	812	531	...	658	8	29	120	4,211	8	36
	Total ...		17	7,086	1,002	135	614	226	28	69	33	9	63	189	932	407	3	1,820	2	920	1,290	532	98	90	334	1,008	5,362	1,793	25	5,024	74	163	584	29,932	59	1,143

ELLICHPUR.	Ellichpur city ...	I	...	..	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	28	1	206
		O		3	999	93	933	381	31	...	...	7	...	...	1,280	499	522	...	490	...	76	285	360	2	8	63	114	1,060	648	...	1,963	88	95	117	10,117		
	Daryapur	I	...	..	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	9	47	2	132
		O	...	...	555	106	129	61	3	1	33	..	...	1	4	50	36	...	244	...	107	154	42	25	11	30	86	154	87	...	402	...	22	38	2,381		
	Anjangaon ...	I	...	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	31	6	95
		O	...	1	638	69	12	46	23	4	18	3	3	1	4	96	148	...	232	...	213	86	123	8	35	48	230	166	177	...	217	6	12	32	2,651		
	Chandur		...	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	146
		O	...	...	616	128	..	72	17	2	...	...	4	...	...	84	41	...	150	1	146	116	26	18	20	40	100	257	193	...	524	24	10	160	2,749		
	Total ...			4	2,859	398	1,075	562	75	7	51	11	7	3	1,291	729	747	...	1,121	1	555	642	551	54	75	182	533	1,639	1,108	...	3,118	118	139	360	18,015	15	579
WUN.	Darwha ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		O	...	...	850	120	10	85	16	1	8	5	1	3	90	139	52	...	196	...	119	181	160	4	4	30	65	263	148	8	320	9	23	37	2,947	...	73
	Wun	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		O	...	...	607	143	17	73	10	...	28	...	..	3	52	283	132	...	54	...	70	24	10	...	12	18	44	162	164	...	154	...	50	31	2,141	1	170
	Panderkowra ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	118
		O	...	...	561	41	...	66	13	1	3	1	...	13	...	203	58	...	80	...	44	54	70	6	4	8	53	124	65	...	191	9	9	41	1,718		
	Yeotmal (C. H.) ...	I	...	...	90	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	21	3	2	...	...	3	10	2	2	...	5	1	...	9	175	10	399
		O	...	...	836	197	2	64	20	2	...	...	...	5	15	50	26	...	226	...	73	56	45	1	5	26	295	277	47	...	576	1	5	36	2,886		
	Total ...			...	2,944	502	29	307	59	4	39	6	1	25	157	679	268	...	558	...	327	318	287	11	25	85	467	828	427	8	1,246	20	87	154	9,868	12	760
	Grand Total ...			27	26,042	3,600	1,725	3,085	877	72	364	101	29	142	2,336	6,654	2,773	6	7,329	7	4,004	4,478	2,707	360	556	1,379	3,703	13,312	6,011	41	20,748	536	787	2,435	116,226	152	4,370

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. 3-A.—*Showing the results of the major surgical operations performed in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year* 1878.

Nature of operation.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining under treatment.	Remarks.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Operations on Joints.									
Reduction of dislocations ...	1	40	41	38	...	2	...	1	
Excision of joints	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Operations on Bones.									
Setting fractured bones ...	5	77	82	66	3	2	6	5	
Amputations.									
Amputations	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	
Removal of Tumours.									
Removal of tumours	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	
Incisions.									
Æsophagotomy	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Removal of fœtal remains ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Abscess	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Other operations.									
Paracentesis of abdomen ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	6	146	152	131	3	4	7	7	

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. IV.—*Showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878.

1		2	3				4					5						
			Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.						
							A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Average number.				Ratio per cent. of		
District.	Serial number.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindoos.	Mussulmen.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
AKOLA.	1	Akola	5,241	2,608	1,693	9,542	...	143	5,109	2,846	1,444	29·59	10·35	10·33	50·27	58·9	20·6	20·5
	2	Khamgaon	2,541	967	2,550	6,058	40	25	3,960	1,973	60	20·96	13·01	18·71	52·68	39·8	24·7	35·5
	3	Balapur	1,747	638	1,361	3,746	...	...	2,389	1,357	...	23·94	8·7	21·68	54·32	44·1	16·0	39·9
	4	Akot	2,121	696	2,309	5,126	4	24	3,317	1,730	51	25·28	9·27	27·55	62·1	40·7	14·9	44·4
	5	Jalgaon	2,676	805	1,736	5,217	...	...	3,684	1,343	190	20·5	8·3	13·1	41·9	48·9	19·8	31·3
	6	Shegaon	2,999	840	184	4,023	18	39	3,576	344	46	25·43	9·08	4·05	38·56	65·9	23·6	10·5
		Total ...	17,325	6,554	9,833	33,712	62	231	22,035	9,593	1,791	145·7	58·71	95·42	299·83	48·6	19·6	31·8
BASIM.	7	Pusad	1,414	441	520	2,375	6	...	1,176	1,011	182	16·67	5·04	5·8	27·51	60·6	18·3	21·1
	8	Umarkhed	1,794	1,308	1,324	4,426	3	...	3,026	1,201	196	14·12	8·51	10·02	32·65	43·2	26·1	30·7
		Total ...	3,208	1,749	1,844	6,801	9	...	4,202	2,212	378	30·79	13·55	15·82	60·16	51·2	22·5	26·3

B.—DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

No. IV.—*Showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year* 1878.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3				4					5						
		Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.						
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Average number.				Ratio per cent. of		
District.	Serial number.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	European.	Eurasians.	Hindoos.	Mussulmen.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
BULDANA.	9	Buldana (C.H.)	1,490	1,022	996	3,508	9	82	972	1,339	1,106	16·42	9·41	7·24	33·07	49·7	28·5	21·9
	10	Mehkar	926	922	924	2,772	1	1	1,292	907	571	9·81	3·32	9·45	22·58	43·4	14·7	41·9
	11	Malkapur	2,426	658	1,178	4,262	8	8	1,810	1,917	519	28·13	7·64	12·27	48·04	58·6	15·9	25·5
	12	Deulgaon Raja	1,529	607	893	3,029	3	4	2,173	848	1	18·65	4·8	6·8	30·25	61·7	15·9	22·5
	13	Nandura	2,017	760	1,550	4,327	...	...	2,288	1,598	441	21·45	7·61	17·59	46·65	46·0	16·3	37·8
		Total ...	8,388	3,969	5,541	17,898	21	95	8,535	6,609	2,638	94·46	32·78	53·35	180·59	52·3	18·2	29·5

AMRAOTI.	14	Amraoti	4,679	1,846	1,654	8,179	...	...	5,072	2,729	378	64·69	11·22	10·52	86·43	74·8	12·9	12·3
	15	Morsi	1,866	396	1,075	3,337	2	...	2,303	882	150	21·36	4·38	11·8	37·54	56·9	11·7	31·4
	16	Karanja	3,717	1,599	2,095	7,411	2	...	5,041	2,221	147	37·32	20·28	17·96	75·56	49·4	26·8	23·8
	17	Chandur	2,861	1,072	2,861	6,794	3	39	2,208	650	3,894	45·78	14·98	22·4	83·16	55·1	18·0	26·9
	18	Murtazapur	2,356	675	1,180	4,211	12	5	2,646	1,233	315	29·36	8·59	16·84	54·79	53·6	15·7	30·7
		Total ...	15,479	5,588	8,865	29,932	19	44	17,270	7,715	4,884	198·51	59·45	79·52	337·48	58·8	17·7	23·5
ELLICHPUR.	19	Ellichpur City	7,720	1,262	1,163	10,145	...	...	2,154	4,252	3,739	64·33	10·6	9·6	84·53	7·61	12·5	11·4
	20	Daryapur	1,413	302	713	2,428	...	...	1,669	702	57	19·14	4·8	9·7	33·64	56·9	14·2	28·9
	21	Anjangaon	1,158	435	1,089	2,682	...	...	1,762	920	...	19·1	7·8	18·9	45·8	41·8	17·0	41·2
	22	Chandur	1,280	634	846	2,760	...	...	1,382	837	541	17·59	7·25	9·17	34·01	51·8	21·3	26·9
		Total ...	11,571	2,633	3,811	18,015	...	...	6,967	6,711	4,337	120·16	30·45	47·37	197·98	60·7	15·4	23·9
WUN.	23	Darwha	1,453	538	956	2,947	...	...	1,588	1,140	219	28·	11·07	17·26	56·33	49·7	19·7	30·6
	24	Wun	1,257	372	512	2,141	...	...	1,667	316	158	22·7	5·7	8·6	37·	61·4	15·4	23·2
	25	Panderkowra...	912	458	349	1,719	1	...	1,284	266	168	14·8	5·3	8·09	28·19	52·5	18·8	28·7
	26	Yeotmal (C. H.)	2,236	364	461	3,061	15	67	1,754	661	564	23·49	3·37	4·23	31·09	75·5	10·9	13·6
		Total ...	5,858	1,732	2,278	9,868	16	67	6,293	2,383	1,109	88·99	25·44	38·18	152·61	58·3	16·6	25·1
		Grand Total ...	61,829	22,225	32,172	116,226	127	437	65,302	35,223	15,137	678·61	220·38	329·66	1228·655	55·2	17·9	26·9

B.—DISPENSARY

No. V.—*Showing the income and expenditure on account of the Dispensaries in*

1	2		3															
			Income.															
			A.			B.							C.	D.	E.		F.
			Balance on 1st January.			From Government.									Subscriptions.		
District.	Serial number.	Name of Dispensary.	Invested.	Floating.	Total.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other Funds.	Interest on investments.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	Total income.
						Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Akola.	1	Akola ...	...	...	...	860 0 0	...	263 1 3	...	...	...	1,123 1 3	731 12 7	...	...	...	1,854 13 10
	2	Khamgaon ...	...	...	...	982 10 9	...	184 12 5	...	...	...	1,167 7 2	508 14 3	...	...	20 7 0	1,696 12 5
	3	Balapur ...	...	...	...	797 5 2	...	144 3 4	...	...	...	941 8 6	312 9 9	...	...	30 0 0	1,284 2 3
	4	Akot ...	...	...	...	844 5 8	...	142 15 6	...	...	...	987 5 2	460 11 7	...	...	14 0 0	1,462 0 9
	5	Jalgaon ...	...	...	...	946 8 11	...	160 6 6	...	...	...	1,106 15 5	360 13 1	...	...	...	1,467 12 6
	6	Shegaon ...	...	...	...	810 0 0	...	150 15 10	...	...	...	960 15 10	330 4 3	...	...	...	1,291 4 1
		Total ...	...	...	...	5,240 14 6	...	1,046 6 10	...	...	...	6,287 5 4	2,705 1 6	...	...	64 7 0	9,056 13 10
Basim.	7	Pusad ...	...	...	...	617 0 0	...	131 12 2	...	...	...	748 12 2	389 8 0	...	...	23 11 3	1,161 15 5
	8	Umarkhed ...	...	...	...	617 0 0	...	188 5 1	...	...	...	805 5 1	408 8 7	...	...	23 11 3	1,237 8 11
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,234 0 0	...	320 1 3	...	...	...	1,554 1 3	798 0 7	...	...	47 6 6	2,399 8 4
Buldana.	9	Mehkar ...	...	...	...	634 6 4	...	72 11 8	...	...	*29-14-0	727 0 0	383 14 1	...	...	...	1,110 14 1
	10	Malkapur ...	...	...	...	643 0 0	...	168 4 1	...	...	...	811 4 1	...	...	...	502 4 0	1,313 8 1
	11	Deulgaon Raja.	...	...	...	634 0 0	...	102 12 4	...	...	...	736 12 4	483 7 11	...	...	6 1 6	1,226 5 9
	12	Nandura ...	...	...	...	621 0 0	...	118 6 8	...	...	...	739 6 8	289 4 6	...	...	47 8 0	1,076 3 2
		Total ...	...	...	...	2,522 6 4	...	462 2 9	...	...	*29-14-0	3,014 7 1	1,156 10 6	...	...	555 13 6	4,726 15 1
Amraoti.	13	Amraoti ...	...	...	...	472 8 0	...	538 6 0	...	36-11-9	...	1,047 9 9	2,892 1 9	...	15-0-0	167 4 0	4,121 15 6
	14	Morsi ...	...	...	...	411 0 0	...	139 3 6	...	...	...	550 3 6	1,108 11 7	...	...	85 0 0	1,743 15 1
	15	Karanja ...	750-9-6	...	750 9 6	384 15 8	...	242 2 6	...	...	...	627 2 2	1,018 7 4	26-8-3	...	69 12 0	2,492 7 3
	16	Chandur ...	...	356	356 0 0	330 0 0	...	242 6 4	...	...	...	572 6 4	1,429 7 1	...	...	259 8 0	2,617 5 5
	17	Murtazapur ...	...	...	...	381 12 0	...	131 13 2	...	4- 5-0	...	517 14 2	1,136 15 5	...	...	109 0 0	1,763 13 7
		Total ...	750-9-6	356	1,106 9 6	1,980 3 8	...	1,293 15 6	...	41- 0-9	...	3,315 3 11	7,585 11 2	26-8-3	15-0-0	690 8 0	12,739 8 10
Ellichpur.	18	Ellichpur City.	...	...	...	379 0 0	...	361 11 2	...	...	...	740 11 2	863 8 4	...	...	...	1,604 3 6
	19	Daryapur ...	...	...	...	353 5 4	...	222 10 4	...	...	...	575 15 8	785 13 10	...	...	...	1,361 13 6
	20	Anjangaon ...	...	...	...	348 5 4	...	213 9 5	...	...	...	561 14 9	710 13 11	...	...	...	1,272 12 8
	21	Chandur ...	...	...	...	371 0 0	...	105 3 3	...	...	...	476 3 3	901 2 1	...	...	...	1,377 5 4
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,451 10 8	...	903 2 2	...	...	...	2,354 12 10	3,261 6 2	...	...	...	5,616 3 0
Wun.	22	Darwha ...	...	...	...	461 11 2	...	151 7 1	...	...	...	613 2 3	987 15 10	...	...	...	1,601 2 1
	23	Wun ...	...	...	...	425 5 4	...	105 2 11	...	...	...	530 8 3	766 10 2	...	...	...	1,297 2 5
	24	Panderkowra...	...	...	...	456 6 2	...	106 9 7	...	...	...	562 15 9	945 5 6	...	...	...	1,508 5 3
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,343 6 8	...	363 3 7	...	...	...	1,706 10 3	2,699 15 6	...	...	...	4,406 9 9
		Grand Total..	750-9-6	356	1,106 9 6	13,772 9 10	...	4,389 0 1	...	41- 0-9	29-14-0	18,232 8 8	†18,206 13 5	26-8-3	15-0-0	1,358 3 0	38,945 10 10

*Travelling allowance.

†From Local Funds...Rs. 13,210 8 6
From Municipal Funds...Rs. 4,996 4 11

Total 18,206 13 5

STATISTICS.

the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1878,

4								5	6	7
Expenditure.										
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
On establishment.	On bazaar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,056 0 0	55 7 6	263 1 3	153 8 3	326 12 10	...	...	1,854 13 10	...	1 11 3	60·54
1,180 0 0	43 8 0	184 12 5	119 4 6	148 12 6	...	...	1,676 5 5	20 7 0	1 5 0	69·63
954 10 6	42 2 7	144 3 4	2 14 0	110 3 10	...	...	1,254 2 3	30 0 0	2 14 0	75·04
1,106 5 8	73 6 7	142 15 6	1 6 0	98 15 0	25 0 0	...	1,448 0 9	14 0 0	0 11 0	68·16
1,101 10 9	110 4 9	160 6 6	...	95 6 6	...	...	1,467 12 6	...	...	75·41
972 0 0	40 7 9	150 15 10	...	127 12 6	...	...	1,291 4 1	...	...	74·44
6,370 10 11	365 5 2	1,046 6 10	277 0 9	907 15 2	25 0 0	...	8,992 6 10	64 7 0	1 8 1	69·92
922 0 0	8 1 10	131 12 2	14 5 1	62 1 1	...	...	1,138 4 2	23 11 3	2 6 2	65·82
920 0 0	16 11 7	188 5 1	...	88 13 0	...	...	1,213 13 8	23 11 3	...	66·31
1,842 0 0	24 13 5	320 1 3	14 5 1	150 14 1	...	...	2,352 1 10	47 6 6	2 6 2	66·1
912 6 4	4 14 0	72 11 8	1 7 9	91 14 4	27 8 0	...	1,110 14 1	...	0 11 10	65·44
913 0 0	34 10 8	168 4 1	2 6 11	79 15 5	14 8 0	...	1,212 13 1	100 11 0	2 6 11	66·86
902 0 0	19 15 4	102 12 4	5 1 8	93 11 4	102 13 1	...	1,226 5 9	...	2 8 10	60·11
847 0 0	40 9 9	118 6 8	...	70 2 9	...	...	1,076 3 2	...	...	68·68
3,574 6 4	100 1 9	462 2 9	9 0 4	335 11 10	144 13 1	...	4,626 4 1	100 11 0	1 12 10	65·15
851 0 0	296 10 7	538 6 0	685 9 8	202 11 0	317 12 6	...	2,892 1 9	1,229 13 9	2 1 10	36·2
713 0 0	76 14 2	139 3 6	1 8 7	80 13 7	97 3 9	...	1,108 11 7	635 3 6	0 12 3	49·6
622 0 0	83 5 8	242 2 6	112 1 2	70 15 2	...	665 0 7	1,795 9 1	696 14 2	1 7 0	34·9
699 0 0	90 3 8	242 6 4	77 12 2	135 1 5	184 15 6	...	1,429 7 1	1,187 14 4	5 2 11	40·
680 8 0	34 5 11	131 13 2	...	46 7 11	243 12 5	...	1,136 15 5	626 14 2	...	45·6
3,565 8 0	581 8 0	1,293 15 6	876 15 7	536 1 1	843 12 2	665 0 7	8,362 12 11	4,376 11 11	2 1 6	39·6
1,044 0 0	56 12 7	361 11 2	27 7 0	114 4 9	...	...	1,604 3 6	...	1 3 11	46·20
1,005 0 0	18 2 5	222 10 4	...	87 11 9	28 5 0	...	1,361 13 6	...	...	42·29
952 0 0	20 2 3	213 9 5	2 1 3	80 11 9	4 4 0	...	1,272 12 8	...	0 4 2	44·16
1,136 0 0	15 1 6	105 3 3	10 1 9	110 14 10	...	...	1,377 5 4	...	0 11 6	34·57
4,137 0 0	110 2 9	903 2 2	39 10 0	393 11 1	32 9 0	...	5,616 3 0	...	0 14 5	41·93
1,155 10 5	118 4 7	151 7 1	...	175 12 0	...	...	1,601 2 1	...	...	38·29
1,032 0 0	92 8 0	105 2 11	...	60 0 0	7 7 6	...	1,297 2 5	...	...	40·86
1,095 10 7	92 11 1	106 9 7	2 8 3	86 9 9	124 4 0	...	1,508 5 3	...	2 8 3	37·33
3,283 5 0	303 7 8	363 3 7	2 8 3	322 5 9	131 11 6	...	4,406 9 9	...	2 8 3	38·73
22,772 14 3	1,485 6 9	4,389 0 1	1,219 8 0	2,646 11 0	1,177 13 9	665 0 7	34,356 6 5	4,589 4 5	1 13 6	53·07

C.—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Showing particulars of Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878-79.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to census of 1867.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
										Successful.											
					M.	F.	Total.		Total.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Amraoti	501,331	181	11	4,472	4,433	8,905	809	8,902	4,498	2,895	7,435	3	...	83·5	...	14·8	9,988	19·9	774	1·5
2	Ellichpur	238,356	245	6	4,105	3,712	7,817	1,303	7,817	4,418	1,822	6,564	...	...	83·9	...	27·5	8,199	34·4	203	·85
3	Wun	323,689	82	9	4,191	4,287	8,478	942	8,478	5,115	2,318	7,484	...	...	88·3	...	23·1	8,617	26·6	290	·89
4	Basim...	276,646	94	9	4,117	4,061	8,178	908	8,121	4,505	2,442	6,986	57	10	86·0	17·5	25·2	7,507	27·1	235	·84
5	Akola	480,657	181	12	5,604	5,459	11,063	1,005	11,048	5,195	3,104	8,353	15	6	75·6	40·	17·4	10,614	22·1	370	·76
6	Buldana	366,309	130	9	4,820	4,938	9,758	1,084	9,752	4,876	3,680	8,631	6	4	88·5	66·6	23·6	7,953	21·7	450	1·2
	Total for the Province ...	*2,186,988	*136	*56	27,309	26,890	54,199	985	54,118	28,607	16,261	45,453	81	20	83·9	24·7	20·8	52,880	24·1	2,324	1·06

* See Notes at foot of No. I.-A

C—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the cost of the Department in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878-79.

No.	Circles and Districts.	Establishment.										Expenditure.									Paid from										
						Vaccinators.																									
		Superintendent General.	Superintendents of Circles.	Deputy Superintendents.	Native Superintendents.	Head Vaccinators.	1st Class Vaccinators.	2nd Class Vaccinators.	3rd Class Vaccinators.	Apprentices.	Chupprasees and other servants.	Pay of Establishment.			Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.			Total cost.			Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.			Municipalities.	Local Funds.	Native States.	Total.			No. of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15			16			17	18			19	20	21	22			23	24		
												Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Amraoti	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	4	2	1	2,790	6	9	...	130	7	9	2,920	14	6	...	2,920	14	6	...	...	...	2,920	14	6	7,435	0	6	3
2	Ellichpur	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2,249	15	8	...	130	7	9	2,380	7	5	...	2,380	7	5	...	...	...	2,380	7	5	6,564	0	5	9
3	Wun	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	2,566	0	6	...	130	7	9	2,696	8	3	...	2,696	8	3	...	...	...	2,696	8	3	7,484	0	5	9
4	Basim	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4	1	1	2,612	5	9	...	130	7	8	2,742	13	5	...	2,742	13	5	...	...	...	2,742	13	5	6,996	0	6	3
5	Akola	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	5	1	2	3,515	3	5	...	130	7	8	3,645	11	1	...	3,645	11	1	...	...	...	3,645	11	1	8,359	0	6	11
6	Buldana	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	2,736	3	7	...	130	7	8	2,866	11	3	...	2,866	11	3	...	...	...	2,866	11	3	8,635	0	5	3
	Total for the Province ...	...	...	...	6	6	12	12	26	7	7	*16,470	3	8	...	782	14	3	17,253	1	11	...	17,253	1	11	...	...	...	17,253	1	11	45,473	0	6	1

* Includes amounts expended during { Small-pox epidemic of 1877 ... Rs. 269-4-1.
Cholera epidemic of 1878 ... „ 184-9-2.

C.—DISPENSARY VACCINATION.

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year* 1878-79.

Districts.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
						Under one year.	One and under 6.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Amraoti	...	...	548	...	548	297	156	453	...	...	82·7	...
Ellichpur ...	...	...	484	...	484	284	156	440	...	...	90·9	...
Wun	...	...	679	...	672	406	234	640	7	7	95·2	100·
Basim	...	...	364	...	354	205	115	320	10	6	90·4	60·
Akola	...	...	1,017	...	1,017	405	428	833	...	...	81·9	...
Buldana	...	...	739	...	726	339	286	625	13	13	86·1	100·
Total ...	...	...	3,831	...	3,801	1,936	1,375	3,311	30	26	87·1	86·6